8/5/6

E.D

REPORT

ON THE

Progress of Education in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1930-31.

00133087

SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
BIHAR AND ORISSA, PATNA.
1931.

Price—Rs. 1-4-0.

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

00133087

REPORT

ON THE

Progress of Education in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1930-31.

133087

SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
BIHAR AND ORISSA, PATNA.
1931.

Priced Publications of the Government of Bihar and Orissa can be had from—

IN INDIA

The Superintendent, Government Printing, Bihar and Orissa Gulzarbagh P. O.

(1) Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co., Calcutta.

(2) Messrs. W. Newman & Co., Calcutta.

(3) Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., College Street, Calcutta.

(4) Messrs. R. Cambray & Co., 6 and 8-2, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

(5) Messrs. Thompson & Co., Madras.

(6) Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., 103, Meadow Street, Fort, Post Box No. 18, Bombay.

(7) Messrs. M. C. Sirkar & Sons, 75, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

(8) Proprietor of the Newab Kishore Press, Lucknow.

(9) Messrs. M. N. Burman & Co., Bankipore.

(10) Babu Ram Dayal Agarwala, 184, Katra Road, Allahabad.

(11) The Standard Literature Co., Ltd., 13-1, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

(12) Manager of the Indian School Supply Depôt, 309, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta.

(13) Messrs. Butterworth & Co., Ltd., 6, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

(14) Messrs. Ram Krishna & Sons, Anarkali Street, Lahore.

(15) The Oxford Book and Stationery Company, Delhi.

(16) Messrs. Das Brothers, Nouzerkatra, Patna City.

(17) The Book Company, 4/4(a), College Square, Calcutta.

(18) Mr. K. L. Mathur, Guzri, Patna City.

(19) Messrs. Raghunath Prasad & Sons, Patna City.

IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

The Office of the High Commissioner for India, Public Department, India House, Aldwych, London, W..C. 2.

CONTENTS

No. of Chapter.	Title.	Page.
I.	Introductory	1
II.	Controlling Agencies	5
III.	Patna University	8
IV.	Arts and Science Colleges	10
V.	Professional Colleges	12
VI.	Secondary Education	17
VII.	Primary Education	19
VIII.	Oriental Studies	26
IX.	Technical, Trade and Vocational Schools for Indian boys ...	28
X.	The Training of Teachers	32
XI.	The Education of Indian Girls and Women	33
XII.	The Education of Europeans	36
XIII.	The Education of Muhammadans	37
XIV.	The Education of Special Classes	39
XV.	The Education of Defectives	41
XVI.	The Hazaribagh Reformatory School	42
XVII.	Unrecognized Institutions	43
XVIII.	Text-books, Periodicals and Literary Societies	43
XIX.	Miscellaneous...	44
XX.	Conferences and Committees	46
XXI.	Conclusion	47

APPENDICES.

I.—Statement showing the percentage of Indian children at school to Indian children of school-going age. i

II.—Statement showing particulars regarding *madrasas, maktabs, tols* and Sanskrit *pathshalas.* ii

GENERAL TABLES iv

Report on the Progress of Education in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1930-31.

CHAPTER I.—Introductory.

The area of the province as shown in the Civil List is 83,142 square miles, or 23 square miles less than last year. The reason for the alteration was explained in last year's report. The census figures for 1931 are not yet available, and the report has therefore been compiled on the basis of last year's figures. In addition to the General Tables two appendices are attached, as usual, one giving details as to the number of Sanskrit *tols*, *pathshalas*, *madrasas* and *maktabs* and the other regarding the percentage of children at school to the total population in each district.

2. No legislation connected with education came before the Legislative Council during the year, but nine resolutions were moved regarding educational matters. Four of these were negatived, one to make primary education free throughout the province, one which aimed at converting the Gaya zila school into a college teaching up to the intermediate standard, one for the abolition of the posts of the divisional inspectors of schools, and one asking for a change in the constitution of the Madrasa Examination Board. The other five were all withdrawn in view of the replies given by Government: they recommended a reduction in the number of subjects taught up to the middle school stage, a revised method of calculating grants-in-aid to *madrasas*, the opening of classes in Hindi as one of the principal subjects of instruction at Patna College, the removal of any limit to the number of students to be taught by a single teacher in classes IV to VII, and the opening of a degree college at Ranchi. The Council again passed the education budget without modification. The number of questions relating to educational matters asked during the year was 49, if the different sub-heads of a question are reckoned as separate questions; in the previous year the figure was 213, and in the year before 532.

3. The two tables below compare certain statistics for the year under report with those for 1929-30 :—

I.— General summary of educational institutions and scholars, 1930-31.

			Percentage of male scholars to male population, female scholars to female population, and total number of scholars to total population.			
			In recognized institutions.		In all institutions.	
			1931	1930	1931	1930
Area in square miles ...	83,142.					
Population—						
Males ...	16,765,163	Male scholars ...	5·46	5·63	5·73	5·86
Females ...	17,239,383	Female ,, ...	·68	·66	·7	·68
Total ...	34,004,546	Total ...	3·03	3·11	3·18	3·23

Recognized institutions.	Institutions.			Scholars.			Stages of instructions of scholars in 1931.	
	1931	1930	Increase or decrease.	1931	1930	Increase or decrease.		
University ...	1	1	...	...	...	...		
FOR MALES.								
Arts Colleges* ...	10	10	...	3,580	3,756	−176	(a)	1320
							(b)	2260
Professional Colleges	7	6	+1	975†	1,008	−33		
High Schools ...	162	153	+9	46,437	47,010	−573	(c)	38862
							(d)	7575
Middle Schools ...	682	664	+18	74,341	79,592	−5,251	(c)	33147
							(d)	41194
Primary Schools ...	25,654	26,159	−505	8,17,495	840,840	−23,345	(c)	32
							(d)	817463
Special Schools ...	531	519	+12	18,573	18,015	+558		
Totals ...	27,046	27,511	−465	961,401	990,221	−28,820		
FOR FEMALES.								
Arts Colleges ...	1	1	...	3	7	−4	(b)	3
Professional Colleges	..	...	...	...	...	...		
High Schools ...	6	6	...	1,572	1,447	+125	(c)	458
							(d)	1114
Middle Schools ...	33	33	...	5,087	4,868	+219	(c)	692
							(d)	4395
Primary Schools ...	2,481	2,513	−32	62,382	61,705	+677	(c)	4
							(d)	62378
Special Schools ...	25	25	...	877	824	+53		
Totals ...	2,546	2,578	−32	69,921	68,851	+1,070		
UNRECOGNIZED SCHOOLS.								
For males ...	1,708	1,540	+168	46,918	39,788	+7,130		
For females ...	188	106	+82	3,727	2,429	+1,298		
Totals ...	1,896	1,646	+250	50,645	42,217	+8,428		
Grand Totals ...	31,488	31,735	−247	1,081,967	1,101,289	−19,322		

*Includes the figures for the Science College.

†Besides these, 36 post-graduate students of Arts and Science Colleges were reading in the Law College also.

(a) In graduate and post-graduate classes. (b) In intermediate classes. (c) In the secondary stage. (d) In the primary stage.

II.—General summary of expenditure on education in 1930-31.

	Total expenditure.			Percentage of expenditure from—				Cost per scholar to—				
	1931.	1930.	Increase or decrease.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total cost per scholar.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction and Inspection ...	10,61,134	10,23,793	+37,341	99·88	·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University	2,88,978	2,84,974	+4,004	8·6	...	84·8	6·6	...	...	...	...	...
Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.	5,289	6,227	—938	100	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	36,05,130	37,15,225	—1,10,095	46·3	20·7	9·1	23·9	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	49,60,531	50,30,219	—69,688	55·6	15·1	11·6	17·7	...	...	...	...	...
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.												
Arts Colleges	12,03,438	11,38,743	+64,695	70·80	...	25·09	3·51	238 0 2	...	86 5 5	11 12 11	336 2 6
Professional Colleges	5,99,183	5,40,496	+58,687	82·75	...	16·73	·52	508 8 2	...	102 13 1	3 3 6	614 8 9
High Schools	22,28,534	21,52,552	+75,982	31·91	..	57·51	10·58	15 5 0	...	27 9 7	5 1 3	47 15 10
Middle Schools	15,26,463	14,48,347	+78,116	6·65	39·15	42·37	11·83	1 5 10	8 0 8	8 11 2	2 6 10	20 8 6
Primary Schools	54,11,239	56,77,494	—2,66,255	2·14	65·12	17·45	15·29	0 2 3	4 5 0	1 2 6	1 0 2	6 9 11
Special Schools	16,06,282	16,49,578	—43,296	69·62	·10	4·34	25·94	60 3 4	0 1 5	3 12 1	22 6 11	86 7 9
Totals ...	1,25,75,139	1,26,07,210	—32,071	27·00	32·79	26·65	13·56	3 8 6	4 4 7	3 7 9	1 12 5	13 1 3
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.												
Arts Colleges	6,136	6,168	—32	97·46	...	2·54	...	1,993 5 4	...	52 0 0	...	2,045 5 4
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools	1,65,250	1,41,310	+23,940	60·95	...	30 68	8·37	64 1 3	...	32 3 11	8 12 9	105 1 11
Middle Schools	1,56,301	1,45,107	+11,194	45·07	...	9·80	47·13	13 3 9	...	3 0 2	14 7 8	30 11 7
Primary Schools	4,95,994	5,04,473	—8,479	7·24	69·97	5·37	16·82	0 10 0	5 9 0	0 6 10	1 5 5	7 15 3
Special Schools	88.849	81,584	+7,265	67·75	...	1 17	31·07	68 10 4	...	1 3 0	31 7 8	101 5 0
Totals	9,12.530	8,78,642	+33,888	29·93	38·03	10·28	21·76	3 14 6	4 15 5	1 5 6	2 13 5	13 0 10
Grand Totals	1,84,48,200	1,85,16,071	—67,871	34·8	28·3	21·8	15·1	6 3 8	5 1 0	3 14 4	2 11 3	17 14 2

N.B.—(1) The figures against professional colleges include the expenditure calculated on 36 post-graduate students of Arts and Science Colleges reading in the Law College also.

(2) The figures against "Grand Totals" include the expenditure shown against the first four side-heads.

4. The regrettable fall in the number of pupils, which began in the year 1928-29, continues, the falls having been 16,276 in 1928-29, 29,496 in 1929-30 and 19,322 in 1930-31. The fall is due to the financial stringency which is affecting Government, to the inelastic resources of local bodies, and latterly to the general economic difficulty. A bright spot is the increase of 1,070 in the number of pupils in girls' schools, while the substantial fall in the number of pupils in high schools, in spite of a rise of nine in the number of such schools, is worthy of remark. The total expenditure is fluctuating within rather narrow limits. In 1927-28 it reached 186·7 lakhs; in 1928-29 it was 180·4 lakhs; in 1929-30 it was 185·2 lakhs; and last year it was 184·5 lakhs. Here girls' schools show a rise of Rs. 33,888 last year and boys' schools a fall of Rs. 32,071 : the main fall is in miscellaneous charges.

5. The more important events of the year are as follows:—

(1) The appointment of a special officer to supervise primary education and the education of girls.

(2) The creation of a new class I of the Bihar and Orissa Educational Service which will gradually replace the Indian Educational Service.

(3) The revision of the courses for the University Diploma in Education.

(4) The beginning of a movement among girl students to join colleges for men.

(5) The opening of a new arts block at the Bihar National College.

(6) The opening of the Veterinary College.

(7) The completion of a large number of building projects for secondary schools and their hostels.

(8) The grant of a substantial sum of money to local bodies for expenditure on buildings for middle schools.

(9) The failure of the experiment in compulsory primary education in the Maharajganj and Gopalganj unions in the district of Saran.

(10) The reconstitution of the Sanskrit Convocation and Council with a large elected element in each.

(11) The abolition of the classes in office work at certain Government high schools and the experimental establishment of two commercial classes in their place.

(12) The replacement of the Government elementary training school at Ratu in the district of Ranchi by an aided training school.

(13) The grant of a recurring subsidy of Rs. 12,000 to municipalities for expenditure on girls' schools.

(14) The decision to reserve for Muhammadans a certain number of upper primary scholarships.

(15) The extension of the system of medical inspection to the middle schools under the control of certain local bodies.

(16) The decision to replace the three inspectors of physical education by five physical instructors to be attached to the secondary training schools.

(17) The termination of attempts by supporters of the civil disobedience movement to interfere with the work in schools and colleges.

(18) The appointment of a large committee to advise Government on the subject of primary education.

CHAPTER II.—Controlling agencies.

6. I was in charge of the office of Director of Public Instruction throughout the year. Mr. P. O. Whitlock, the Deputy Director, went on leave in the middle of October and was succeeded by Mr. S. C. Tripathi. A new post of special officer for primary and girls' education was created in August and Mr. F. R. Blair of the Indian Educational Service was appointed to it. The creation of this post has reduced the strain on the Deputy Director and has led to a great improvement in work, owing particularly to the opportunities which the special officer has of getting into direct personal touch with the authorities in charge of local bodies. Miss Dawson, the Deputy Directress, left India in July on leave preparatory to retirement and Miss P. D'Abreu was appointed to be an inspectress of schools in her place.

7. The number of posts in the Indian Educational Service, excluding the post of the Director, was reduced from 35 to 25 and the number of posts vacant fell from 12 to 3. Of the 10 posts abolished 2 headmasterships were replaced by posts in class II of the Bihar and Orissa Educational Service and the other 8 by posts in the new class I. The only casualty during the year was the death of Mr. E. A. Horne, which was mentioned in last year's report. Two officers, however, proceeded on leave preparatory to premature retirement.

8. Orders were passed constituting a new class I of the Bihar and Orissa Educational Service with effect from the 1st April 1930. At the end of the year the cadre consisted of 42 posts in the men's branch, excluding the post of the Director, which will remain outside the cadre, and 4 posts in the women's branch. Of these, 34 posts in the men's branch and 2 in the women's branch were vacant or held in abeyance. In 22 cases there were officers of the Indian Educational Service available and in 2 cases officers recruited on special terms : the other posts were being held temporarily by officers on lower scales of pay. The pay of the men's branch of the service is Rs. 360—$\frac{40}{2}$—600—$\frac{50}{1}$—1,250 with an efficiency bar at Rs. 600 and that of the women's branch Rs. 325—15—475—25—800 with an efficiency bar at Rs. 475. In the case of the men's branch provision is made that the pay shall be regulated by age up to a maximum of 30 years : for instance a person appointed at the age of 29 years or more draws an initial salary of Rs. 440. With the creation of this new class I, the old Bihar and Orissa Educational Service has been renamed class II and the old junior branch of the service class III.

9. The number of posts (10) in the women's branch of class II of the Bihar and Orissa Educational Service again remained the same. In the men's branch of classes II and III together the number of posts rose from 161 to 167, seven posts being created and the post of cataloguer in the Oriental Public Library being abolished. Of the seven new posts one was for a professor in the Cuttack Training College, three for the headmasters of the Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur and Dumka zila schools, one for a professor of mathematics at the Ravenshaw College, one for the Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies and one for a demonstrator of applied chemistry in the Science College. Of these posts only the first represents a real addition to the sanctioned strength of the department; the demonstratorship of applied chemistry had existed before as a temporary post and the other five had been filled on a temporary basis pending the reorganization of the provincial service.

10. The number of permanent posts in the upper division of the Subordinate Educational Service fell from 108 to 107. One addition was made owing to the duplication of a class in the Palamau zila school, while two posts which formerly belonged to the Engineering College were abolished. Eight temporary posts were added to this division of the service, so that all the deputy inspectors might be included in it. These posts were to be abolished as casualties occurred among the other officers in the

upper division and by the end of the year the number of temporary posts in existence had fallen to three.

11. The number of posts in the lower division of the Subordinate Educational Service rose from 573 to 575 : one post was added to the staff of the Ravenshaw girls' school and one post for the duplication of a class in the Patna City school. It has still not been found possible to provide funds for the extra deputy inspectors and sub-inspectors, the need for whom has been mentioned in the last two reports.

12. The number of posts in the vernacular teachers' service remained 361. Two posts were added, one in the Bankipore girls' school to provide for a third Urdu mistress and another to strengthen the staff of the Ravenshaw girls' school. Two posts were abolished owing to the abolition of the elementary training schools at Saharsa and Ratu in the districts of Bhagalpur and Ranchi, respectively.

13. The number of posts in the ministerial service remained 208. The inspectors report that the appointment of a second probationer for their offices has given them no relief and that the work remains heavy.

14. There were again five special inspecting officers for the education of the untouchables and five special inspecting officers for Muhammadan education. The number of inspecting *maulavis* remained 24.

15. At the end of the year the posts of the three inspectors of physical education were abolished and it was decided to create instead five posts of physical instructors to be attached to the five secondary training schools.

16. The number of ungraded posts retained in lieu of posts in the subordinate educational service remained 23.

17. The cost of Direction rose from Rs. 1,32,891 to Rs. 1,41,747 and that of Inspection from Rs. 8,90,902 to Rs. 9,19,387.

18. The number of days spent on tour by the inspectors was 165 in Patna, 202 in Tirhut, 158 in Bhagalpur, 156 in Orissa and 144 in Chota Nagpur. The inspectors report that the touring of their subordinate officers was on the whole satisfactory.

19. The relations between the various local bodies and the department have been on the whole cordial. Complaints of frequent transfers of teachers in primary schools come from Muzaffarpur, and the district inspector in Saran writes :—

> The appointment of untrained teachers in preference to trained teachers in the primary schools under the Gopalganj local board ; the constant

transfers of the teachers throughout the year in the sadr subdivision ; the upkeep of the so-called compulsory primary education by the Maharajganj union board after the withdrawal of the recurring Government and district board contributions by levying a tax on the teachers of the union area in the name of a subscription towards compulsory education, more with a view to retain the services of the ill-qualified attendance officer on a pay of Rs. 40 when he should be paid Rs 15 according to his qualifications ; the unusual delay in payment to the teachers by the same local body ; and the total disregard of the departmental recommendations by the Dighwara union board are examples of the irregularities of those bodies.

The primary education officer has been able to discuss educational problems with several of the chairmen and vice-chairmen of local bodies and help them with his advice. Model rules regulating the constitution and powers of the education committees under local boards and the conduct of their business were sanctioned by Government.

CHAPTER III.—Patna University.

(Contributed by the Registrar.)

20. At the election of Fellows during the year nine new Fellows were elected

21. The financial position of the university continues to be sound. The Reserve Fund was augmented by the purchase of 3½ per cent. Government paper of the face value of Rs. 24,000. This fund now stands at Rs. 1,24,000.

22. The following Readers were appointed for the session 1930-31 :—

Name.	Subject.
(1) Mr. J. A. Hubback, M.A., (Cant.) I.C.S.	Indian Banking with special reference to Bihar and Orissa.
(2) Mr. S. P. Prashad, B. Sc., (Cal.) B.A., (Cant.).	Electromagnetic waves and radio-signalling.
(3) Pandit Ayodhya Singh Upadhyaya.	The origin and growth of the Hindi language and its literature.

23. During the year under report 125 applications were dealt with by the Secretary of the University Students' Information Bureau.

24. Of the new measures adopted by the Senate in November 1930 and March 1931, the following may be mentioned :—

(*i*) The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Law was conferred on Sir Saiyid Sultan Ahmad, Kt., lately Vice-Chancellor of the university.

(*ii*) An extension of the admission now granted to the Ranchi zila school in respect of its intermediate classes was sanctioned for a further period of two years with effect from the session 1931-32.

(*iii*) The regulations for the diploma in education were revised, the course being divided into primary and secondary sections.

(*iv*) Rai Bahadur Kamala Prashad, B.A., L.T., was appointed to be Registrar of the university for a period of five years.

25. The following table shows the percentage of successes at the university examinations of the last two years :—

Serial no.	Name of examination.	1929-30.			1930-31.		
		Number of candidates.		Percentage of successful candidates.	Number of candidates.		Percentage successful candidates.
		Sent up.	Passed.		Sent up.	Passed.	
1	Matriculation ...	4,465	1,986	44·5	4,600	1,818	39·5
2	S. L. C. ...	93	34	36·6	74	28	37·8
3	I. A. ...	1,216	481	39·6	1,053	436	41·4
4	B. A. (Pass)	799	312	39·05	706	267	37·8
5	B. A. (Honours) ...	134	69	51·5	151	72	47·7
6	M. A. ...	106	69	65·09	118	65	55·08
7	I. Sc. ...	557	196	35·2	530	204	38·5
8	B. Sc. (Pass) ...	90	40	44·4	69	28	40·6
9	B. Sc. (Honours) ...	13	6	46·2	13	5	38·5
10	M. Sc. ...	14	7	50	24	6	25
11	Preliminary Examination in law.	524	217	41·4	535	157	29·3
12	Final Examination in law.	273	185	67·8	326	189	58
13	M. L. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	I. C. E. ...	25	22	88	24	19	79·2
15	B. C. E. ...	31	17	54·8	33	30	90·9
16	First M. B., B. S. ...	48	40	83·3	51	38	74·5
17	Second M. B., B. S.	107	64	59·8	129	74	57·4
18	Final M. B., B. S. ...	68	32	47·06	102	47	46·08
19	M. D. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Diploma in Education.	148	110	74·3	83*	60*	72·3*
21	B. Ed.	6	2	33·3	2*	1*	50*

* These examinations were held just after the close of the year ; the figures will appear in the General Tables for 1931-32.

CHAPTER IV.—Arts and Science Colleges.

26. The number of arts and science colleges remained the same, that of first-grade colleges being 7 and that of second-grade colleges 4. Excluding the school students of the second-grade colleges, the number of pupils fell from 3,763 to 3,583, there being a fall of 163 in first-grade colleges and of 17 in second-grade colleges. The direct expenditure rose from Rs. 11,44,911 to Rs. 12,09,574, the figure for the Government colleges rising by Rs. 42,147 and that for the aided colleges by Rs. 22,516. The increase at the Government colleges was mainly due to the payment of arrear municipal taxes, pending since the year 1927, for the Patna and Science Colleges. It had taken a long time to determine the sum payable, owing to doubt as to how the new buildings were to be grouped into holdings. The cost of the Tej Narayan Jubilee College at Bhagalpur rose by Rs. 14,598, owing largely to the loan of a Government officer to the college as Principal.

27. *Patna College.*—The roll rose from 688 to 700, including 135 post-graduate students of whom 34 were reading law also. The year was a quiet one, except for one case of indiscipline, and the various branches of the work of the college functioned as usual. The absence on leave or deputation of some of the senior members of the staff in English and economics caused a certain amount of dislocation of work. It has not yet been possible adequately to replace Mr. Auchterlonie on the English staff, and the prolonged absence of Mr. Armour is accentuating the difficulty.

28. The scheme for the medical examination of the students was not fully introduced during the year. The examination of the first, third and fifth year students was begun too late and the day scholars did not get any medical advice, as the Civil Surgeon failed to find a qualified doctor to look after them. Further efforts will be made this year.

29. *Ravenshaw College.*—The roll fell from 579 to 530, including five women students, two of whom were in the fourth, two in the third and one in the first year. Of the 7 post-graduate students in English, 2 were reading law also. There were 311 boarders.

30. Honours classes were opened in physics, chemistry and botany. The number of students in these classes at the end of the year was 2, 4, and 4, respectively. The new tube well was completed.

31. Owing to the appointment of a whole-time medical officer the health of the boarders is now receiving fuller attention. Since his appointment, all the day scholars have been examined and the parents have been informed when students need further medical treatment.

32. *Greer Bhumihar Brahman College.*—The roll fell from 454 to 404. Four quarters for members of the staff were completed and occupied. One of them is occupied by the warden of the hostel.

33. The Principal mentions that the hostels have not been as popular as they are expected to be. The maximum number of boarders was 160 and there is accommodation for 224.

34. The college has applied for affiliation in honours in English. This matter is now under the consideration of Government.

35. *Science College.*—The roll fell from 353 to 353, including 27 in the post-graduate classes of whom two were reading law also.

36. The decision of Government that the detached plot of land, which now belongs to the Engineering College and separates the physics laboratory from the river, should ultimately be given to the Science College, will in course of time give the Science College self-contained grounds with a river frontage.

37. A new society called the photographic society came into existence and the philosophical society published its first bulletin. The college is now fully organized and the attention that is being paid to the various social activities of the students has been rewarded by a complete absence of political unrest.

38. *Bihar National College.*—The roll fell from 677 to 670. There has been an increase in the number of intermediate students, but the number in the degree classes fell from 236 to 184. The percentage of passes at the I.Sc., examination was very low indeed and the Principal mentions that special steps are being taken for restricting promotions in the I.Sc. classes.

39. A fine new arts block, providing a hall, 6 lecture rooms, 22 rooms for the staff and tutorial classes, and provision for the Principal, the library and office, was completed and occupied. This block is to be extended in due course, so as to provide better accommodation for science teaching.

40. *Tej Narayan Jubilee College.*—The roll fell from 569 to 526. The maximum number of boarders was 194. Mr. R. P. Khosla of the Indian Educational Service has been

placed on foreign service as Principal of the college. He has succeeded in getting the accounts into order. At the beginning of the session the college was picketed, but the trouble was overcome successfully.

41. An extension of the science block was administratively approved. Until this is built, a large number of applicants will have to be refused admission every year to the I.Sc. classes.

42. *St. Columba's College.*—The roll fell from 209 to 188. The year was a very difficult one. At the beginning of the session most of the Hindu students boycotted the games, the social service guild and the debating society, but matters improved when they returned to the college after the Puja holidays. Fresh trouble occurred at the time of the death of Pandit Moti Lal Nehru, but quickly subsided.

43. *Ranchi zila school.*—The roll of the intermediate classes remained 108. This year, for the first time, the figure includes one woman on the roll. Proposals are under consideration for moving the I. A. classes to buildings of their own at Namkum.

44. *Diamond Jubilee College.*—The roll fell from 73 to 61. There was some disciplinary trouble in April, but the necessary measures were quickly taken.

45. *Nalanda College.*—The roll fell from 41 to 40. The Principal has nothing of interest to report.

46. *Ravenshaw girls' school.* - The roll in the intermediate classes fell from 7 to 3: in the school classes the roll rose from 281 to 297 and the question of more accommodation is becoming urgent. Motor buses were introduced from the beginning of the year, but it is doubtful whether the school will be able to pay the rates which the contractors are now demanding.

CHAPTER V.—Professional Colleges.

The Patna Law College.

47. The roll fell from 524 to 382 and the direct expenditure from Rs. 66,483 to Rs. 65,735. The fall in the roll is perhaps connected with a raising of the standard of the university examinations. In view of the fall in the roll, two sanctioned posts of part-time lecturers are being kept vacant.

48. The present site of the college is required for an extension of the Medical College, and a fresh site has been chosen close to the college hostel at Ranighat. The necessary plans and estimates are being prepared.

Training Colleges.

49. *Patna Training College.*—The roll number remained 44, including two students in the degree class. The expensive, and in many ways unsatisfactory, system of training persons already in Government service has now come to an end, and there is keen competition for the 40 stipends sanctioned for the diploma course. The number of applicants for these stipends has risen from 110 in 1928 to 122 in 1929 and 185 in 1930. The result of discontinuing the deputation of Government servants is seen in a fall in the direct expenditure from Rs. 69,087 to Rs. 46,786. This year the value of the stipends is to be reduced from Rs. 30 to Rs. 20.

50. From the year 1931 the diploma course is to be divided into two branches, one for the training of teachers in secondary schools and the other for the training of prospective sub-inspectors.

51. Mr. J. H. Thickett, who had been in charge of the college since it was started in the year 1908, left India on retirement shortly after the close of the year. During his long connection with the college he had secured a great improvement in its efficiency.

52. *Cuttack Training College.*—The roll rose from 20 to 29, of whom no less than 20 came from Bihar or Chota Nagpur. The staff was strengthened by the appointment of a lecturer in mathematics, the college was fitted with electricity, and a new hostel was completed. The Principal suggests that the two houses next to the new hostel should be acquired for use as residences for the staff.

53. Like the Patna Training College, the college lost its Principal by retirement at the end of the year. Mr. F. B. Whitmore had been the permanent Principal since the college was opened in the year 1923 and had worked hard for its improvement. The college also suffered during the year from the tragic death of Mr. W. W. Henderson, who was acting as Principal while Mr. Whitmore was on leave.

Prince of Wales Medical College.

(*Contributed by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.*)

54. The Patna Medical College has been in existence for six years.

55. The college session commenced with 258 students on the roll. This includes 40 new students admitted into the first year class.

56. For the final examination 47 students appeared and of these 17 qualified as M. B., B. S.

57. Twenty-three students were sent to Bangalore for training in practical midwifery and twenty-nine to Kanke for mental diseases, the total cost for these arrangements being Rs. 4,291 and Rs. 797, respectively.

58. A scheme for subsidising midwifery cases which has been introduced at the Patna Medical College as an experimental measure has proved very successful. During the year 16 students got practical training in midwifery at Patna instead of going to Bangalore.

59. During the year four assistant surgeons attended the post-graduate course and all were successful in the examination held at the termination of the course.

60. A special leprosy clinic for two weeks was held in the college by the Leprosy Expert which was attended by all medical and post-graduate students.

61. During the year the college was visited by Col. Megaw, the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service. He expressed his great satisfaction at the progress and improvement of the college.

62. Recognition has now been accorded to the M.B., B.S. course and degree of Patna University by the Conjoint Board, London.

63. The health of the students was generally good. The conduct of the students was satisfactory throughout the year.

The Bihar College of Engineering.

(*Contributed by the Director of Industries.*)

64. *General.*—The year under review was one of transition so far as the mechanical apprentice and artisan classes were concerned. These classes were replaced by an industrial diploma

class in all the four Government institutions, viz., the Bihar College of Engineering, the Orissa School of Engineering, the Ranchi Technical School and the Tirhut Technical Institute at Muzaffarpur. A very complete revision of the university regulations controlling the courses of study and the examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering received the sanction of Government during the year and it is hoped that this will work beneficially.

65. *Admission and number on the roll.*—The number of new admissions to the college including repeaters was 98, of which 35 were to the Civil Engineering class, 47 to the subordinate and 16 to the newly started industrial diploma classes. The total strength of the college on the 31st March 1931, was 256 as against 276 of the previous year.

66. *Examination results.*—During the year 99 students as against 85 of the previous year presented themselves for the various examinations. Seventeen out of 31, or 55 per cent. against 60 per cent. of the previous year passed the Bachelor of Civil Engineering examination. Twenty-two out of 25, or 88 per cent. as against cent. per cent. of the previous year, passed the Intermediate examination in Civil Engineering. Twenty out of 30, or 67 per cent. as against 45 per cent. of the previous year, passed the final subordinate examination and 11 out of 13, or 88 per cent. as against cent. per cent. of the previous year, passed the final Mechanical Apprentice examination. From the above it will be noticed that the results of the examinations except that of the final subordinate were not as good as those of the previous year. There is no single factor of any importance to account for this. It is probably the result of a combination of important accidents.

67. *Equipment.*—Rs. 75,000 were spent on new equipment during the year under report. All the machines were on the spot though most of next year must elapse before they are in full operation.

68. *Miscellaneous.*—The appointment of a cost clerk for the workshop on Rs. 35 a month made in the year 1929 on an experimental basis was allowed to continue for another year. The Pleaders' Survey classes and examination took place in January and February as usual. The Prince of Wales scholarship was awarded to Mr. Bhagwat Prashad, who stood first in the Civil Engineering examination in 1929, but he failed to avail himself of the same as he got a post in the Irrigation Department of the local Government. The scholarship was accordingly cancelled.

Agricultural Colleges.

69. There were 18 students under training at the Agricultural College and Research Institute at Pusa against 17 in the previous year.

Veterinary Colleges.

(Contributed by the Director of the Civil Veterinary Department.)

70. The Bihar and Orissa Veterinary College was started on the 1st July 1930, with 34 students on the roll. In addition, 18 more students joined subsequently, making the total 52. Out of this number, 38 were either natives of or domiciled in the province. The rest were as follows :—

Six sent by the United Provinces Government on contribution,

Six sent by the Hyderabad State on contribution,

One private student from the Central Provinces, and

One from Keonjhar State.

According to communities, 30 were Hindus, 18 Muhammadans and 4 Indian Christians.

71. The present course of study extends over 3 years and 13 subjects are taught. Practical classes are also held in chemistry, biology, anatomy, surgery, etc.

72. A research laboratory with a serum depôt and a hospital are attached to the college, and a hygiene laboratory has been started under the professor of hygiene and dietetics.

73. All the professors and lecturers, except the professor of pathology and bacteriology, joined the college in time, while the professor of pathology and bacteriology was appointed at the end of September last.

74. All students with two exceptions resided in the college hostel, their general health and conduct being satisfactory. One student, however, died of pneumonia and two left the college.

75. One of the professors was appointed warden of the hostel. A governing body was also appointed to look into the affairs of the college.

76. The first diploma and annual examinations for the session 1930-31 were conducted at the college by a specially appointed

Board of Examiners. The percentage of passes was 66·6 in class C, 71·4 in class B and 70·3 in class A, respectively.

77. The professor of pathology and bacteriology, who is in charge of the research laboratory, has drawn up a programme which includes important equine and bovine diseases.

78. The museum and library are located in one room in the main building and are in charge of a librarian.

79. There is an athletic association formed by the students and several matches were played with local teams as well as regimental teams in Dinapore.

80. The demand for admission from other States and provinces such as Hyderabad and the United Provinces continues

CHAPTER VI.—Secondary Education.

81. Including middle vernacular schools the total number of secondary schools of all classes for boys and girls, both Indian and European, rose from 856 with 132,917 pupils to 883 with 127,437 pupils and the direct expenditure rose from Rs. 38,87,316 to Rs. 40,76,548. The fall in the roll number is due to the economic situation and is likely to lead this year to a fall in fee income which may seriously embarrass the finances of many schools. Of the increase of Rs. 1,89,232 in the direct expenditure last year, fees contributed Rs. 95,733 ; other sources Rs. 37,380 ; and public funds Rs. 56,119. The figures for the three classes of secondary schools for Indian boys during the year under report and the previous year were as follows :—

	High schools.		Middle English schools.		Middle Vernacular schools.	
	1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number of schools	150	159	490	547	174	135
Number of pupils	46,587	45,971	59,088	60,092	20,504	14,249
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct expenditure.	20,55,332	21,31,875	11,33,204	12,83,664	3,15,143	2,42,799

82. The new high schools are at Nasriganj in Shahabad, Jaintpur in Saran, Roserah and Kamtaul in Darbhanga, Babhangawan, Hardi and Baghi in Muzaffarpur, Sultanganj in Bhagalpur, and Baharagora in Singhbhum. Many more schools are aspiring to the high school status, especially in Tirhut : this feature is the result of the rapid expansion in the number of middle schools. Five years ago there were 514 middle schools, now there are 682.

83. Among the new buildings completed for high schools during the year may be mentioned extensions to the Government high schools at Balasore, Ranchi, Pusa and Patna City and the Bankipore girls' school, and new buildings for the Ganga Narayan Memorial high school at Katrasgarh, the high school at Hajipur and the Mangal Seminary at Motihari.

84. The board of secondary education met three times during the year. Government appointed an additional member to the board, thus raising the number of representatives of girls' education to two and the total number of members to 23. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 5,418, of which Rs. 3,182 represents the board's share of the cost of the office of the Registrar of Examinations. The remaining Rs. 2,236 was spent in travelling allowance. The board, for the first time, used part of its allotment for aiding schools which, though not yet recognized as high schools, have grown beyond the middle status. The schools to benefit were the girls' schools at Gaya and Muzaffarpur.

85. The number of Government middle English schools again remained seven, but that of middle English schools managed or aided by local bodies or Government rose from 428 to 495. The average direct expenditure from public funds on a managed or aided middle English school rose from Rs. 948 to Rs. 990, while the average cost of a managed or aided middle vernacular school was Rs. 1,335. The process of converting middle vernacular into middle English schools continues at the rate of about 40 schools per annum. The new buildings for the municipal middle vernacular school at Daltonganj, mentioned last year, were occupied in January and buildings were completed for the Hindu middle English school in Hazaribagh, the C. M. S. school at Champanagar, the Colgong middle English school, and the Anglo-Bengali middle English school at Puri. Government distributed a non-recurring grant of Rs. 1,38,156 among local bodies for expenditure on buildings for middle schools.

86. Good reports continue to be received of the vocational classes in middle schools and I wish that more money was available for such classes. The Government middle English schools at Cuttack and Jagannathpur, the Mission school at Arrah, the middle vernacular school at Subarnapur in Cuttack, the Narayan Chandra middle English school in Balasore, the Janla middle English school in Puri and the Patnaikpara middle English school at Sambalpur each had a carpentry class. The Government schools at Patna, Muzaffarpur and Phulbani, the Anglo-Bengali middle English school at Puri, the Ertal middle English school in Balasore, the Rambag school in Cuttack, and the Gauri Shankar school at Motihari each maintained a tailoring section. Weaving was taught in the Mission school at Arrah, the Government school at Bhagalpur and the Dhaka middle English school in Champaran. Agriculture was taught at Bikram in Patna, Ballaur in Darbhanga and Siddheswarpur in Cuttack.

87. The school examination board met twice during the year. The expenditure on the conduct of examinations was Rs. 11,685, of which the board's share of the cost of the office of the Registrar of Examinations was Rs. 3,182, while Rs. 1,388 was received from fees and Rs. 1,344 from other sources.

CHAPTER VII.—Primary Education.

88. The number of primary schools of all classes for boys and girls, both European and Indian, fell from 28,672 to 28,135 and the number of their pupils from 902,525 to 879,877 ; the direct expenditure also fell from Rs. 61,81,967 to Rs. 59,07,233. The number of primary schools for Indian boys, with which this chapter is mainly concerned, fell from 26,153 to 25,645 and that of their pupils from 840,629 to 817,221. The direct expenditure also fell from Rs. 56,53,296 to Rs. 53,75,007. The expenditure from Government funds fell by Rs. 2,658 and that from district board funds by Rs. 1,02,656, but municipalities increased their expenditure by Rs. 9,309. The average cost of a primary school for Indian boys or girls in 1930-31 was Rs. 207-3-4 against Rs. 213-0-0 in the preceding year.

89. The following table gives statistics for the different districts. It includes figures for Sanskrit *pathshalas* and *maktabs*.

Name of district.	Area in square miles as shown in the Civil List.	Number of managed, aided and stipendiary primary schools for Indian boys in—		Number of unaided primary schools for Indian boys in—		Number of pupils in primary schools for Indian boys in—	
		1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Patna	2,062	1,337	1,344	118	83	44,751	44,718
Gaya	4,714	1,714	1,723	70	64	47,301	47,932
Shahabad ...	4,377	1,061	1,044	97	95	41,111	40,264
Saran ...	2,683	1,185	1,175	99	100	56,137	51,543
Champaran ...	3,531	1,113	1,037	47	47	33,943	32,103
Muzaffarpur ...	3,036	1,646	1,641	142	102	59,001	54,317
Darbhanga ...	3,348	1,910	1,903	76	70	63,701	61,629
Monghyr ...	3,927	1,489	1,470	30	30	52 422	51,014
Bhagalpur ...	4,226	1,211	1,194	85	71	44,663	44,052
Purnea ...	4,998	1,197	1,187	130	138	44,095	43,490
Santal Parganas ...	5,439	1,093	1,096	41	67	39,695	39,505
Cuttack ...	3,654	1,698	1,645	1,105	1,101	79,683	78,749
Balasore ...	2,085	796	854	397	339	36,871	37,754
Puri	2,472	750	730	487	475	31.288	30,508
Sambalpur ...	3,824	409	406	7	6	20,746	19,457
Angul	1,681	193	198	7	2	7,593	8,010
Hazaribagh ...	7,021	606	567	118	129	20,436	20,282
Ranchi ...	7,102	1,359	1,326	112	91	42,055	42,505
Palamau ...	4,916	467	479	1	...	12,406	13,319
Manbhum Sadr ...	3,334	1,012	782	8	111	35,223	30,031
,, Dhanbad...	803	344	258	6	12	10,705	8,731
Singhbhum ...	3,879	375	372	15	12	16,803	17,308
Total ...	83.142	22,955	22,500	3,198	3,145	840,629	817,221

90. Six districts, viz. Gaya, Balasore, Angul, Ranchi, Palamau and Singhbhum, have shown a slight increase in the number of pupils, while heavy falls have taken place in the

enrolment in the districts of Manbhum (7,166), Muzaffarpur (4,684), Saran (4,594), Darbhanga (2,072) and Champaran (1,849). The fall in Manbhum is due to the fact that the district board was compelled to close a large number of schools in order to balance its budget. A similar explanation, however, cannot apply in the case of Saran, because the number of managed, aided and stipendiary schools only fell by ten and the district inspector reports that there was a saving of about Rs. 40,000 in the educational allotment of the district board. The district inspector is of opinion that in this district there is a tendency to encourage higher vernacular education at the expense of the general education of the masses. As regards Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Champaran also the closing of schools does not account for the large decrease, for there were only five managed, aided or stipendiary schools less in Muzaffarpur, seven less in Darbhanga and sixteen less in Champaran than in the preceding year. It seems that Tirhut has been specially affected by the prevailing economic difficulties.

91. The table below shows how the continued fall in the number of boys attending school is affecting the various classes :—

	Number of Indian boys in—				Percentage in—			
	1927-28.	1928 29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Class I ...	535,730	486,251	462,176	441,606	58·3	55·1	54·4	53·9
Class II ..	167,670	179,246	169,617	167,146	18·6	20·3	20·0	20·4
Class III ...	120,626	122,297	122,171	120,880	13·4	13·9	14·4	14·8
Class IV ...	51,028	53,056	53,206	49,607	5·7	5·9	6·2	6·1
Class V ...	36,022	41,434	41,513	39,562	4·0	4·8	5·0	4·8
Total ...	901,206	882,284	848,713	818,821	100	100	100	100

92. It will be seen from this table that, though the number of boys in class I on 31st March last was less by over 84,000 than the number in class I on the same date in 1927-28, yet the figures for the other classes are approximately the same for the two years, i.e., that the reduction in enrolment is counter-balanced by a higher percentage of boys proceeding upwards from the infant class. In 1927-28 the percentage of the total number of boys in classes I to V who were reading in classes

higher than the infant class was 41·7, but the figure in 1930-31 was 46·1. The latter figure is still much too low to be satisfactory, but the comparison serves to show that the disease of stagnation in the infant class is slowly but steadily yielding to treatment.

93. In their resolution no. 7000-E., dated the 24th December 1930, the local Government have nominated a large and representative conference to advise them on the subject of primary education. The conference is to consider—

(1) The comparative failure of the general primary education system of the province as revealed by chapter IV of the Report of the Auxiliary Committee of the Indian Statutory Commission and by the low percentage of pupils attaining literacy;

(2) The suggestions made in chapter IX of the Report of the Auxiliary Committee with regard to the primary education of Muhammadans;

(3) The revised syllabus for lower primary and upper primary schools circulated for opinion in 1929;

(4) The feasibility of common text-books in Urdu and Hindi, and

(5) Any other subjects that may be admitted for discussion by the President.

Two meetings of the conference were held in January, at which, after general discussion, three sub-committees were formed to consider the various problems of primary education and to submit their recommendations to the general body The sub-committees have not yet completed their labours.

94. As regards finance, the chairman of the Saran district board reiterates his opinion that his board, at least, should be given the power to levy an additional cess for educational purposes. The Muzaffarpur board on the other hand pins its faith to the union boards. The chairman writes:

> The only ray of hope comes from the union boards. It is they who can levy additional taxes for increasing their income for any specific purpose and, if the control of primary education is transferred to them, they may find out the necessary funds to meet the extra expenditure involved. The board, with this end in view, has transferred the control of a fairly large number of primary schools in the *sadr thana* of the district to the union boards.

There has been some improvement in respect of the control of the sums placed at the disposal of the local boards for educational purposes by the district boards. The majority of the local boards now understand that it is necessary to cut their coat according to their cloth, i.e., to keep the cost of the schools and stipends in their areas within the allotments received. There are, however, still a few exceptions. It is reported, for example, that the *sadr* local board of the Saran district, unlike the other two local boards in that district, effected no retrenchments, with the result that no payment of stipends could be made for the fourth quarter of the year. The Darbhanga *sadr* local board is reported to be still struggling with a deficit of Rs. 20,000. The Shahabad district board made a great effort towards the end of the year to bring the payment of stipends up to date in its area by placing the necessary allotments promptly at the disposal of the local boards, but was perhaps unwise to spend so large a sum as Rs. 12,478 on furniture and appliances while 375 teachers of primary schools were being paid at less than the prescribed rates and a number of unaided schools were awaiting aid. In the Bhagalpur district most of the stipends for the fourth quarter were not paid before the end of the year.

95. The number of schools directly managed by the local bodies rose from 3,001 to 3,098. Grant-in-aid schools, however, continue unpopular for the reasons which were stated last year. This unpopularity is greatly to be regretted, since theoretically the grant-in-aid system provides a method of securing local interest in, and supervision of, the schools, and regular attendance and work on the part of the teachers. I have received complaints that in the award of stipends the procedure prescribed by Government is not always being followed, i.e., that in many cases neither the sub-inspector nor the district inspector is consulted before the stipends are granted.

96. Complaints having been received of the superficial and perfunctory nature of many of the reports written on primary schools by subordinate inspecting officers, a circular letter was issued by the primary education officer during the year, giving instructions regarding the points to be noticed in the inspection of primary schools. A copy has been sent to every sub-inspector and it is hoped that there will be a marked improvement in their inspections in future.

97. Free but not compulsory education continues to be unfavourably mentioned in the reports both from rural areas and from municipalities. Although primary education is nominally

free in the Saran district, the district inspector enumerates many different types of exaction illegally levied by the teachers. The Darbhanga municipality, after giving a trial to free education, has restored the payment of fees, but the Samastipur municipality is hesitating to follow the same course in spite of the fact that the fee-paying schools in its area are proving more attractive than the free schools. It has recently come to notice that the Sambalpur municipality introduced free education nine years ago without proper sanction. The municipality has been asked either to re-impose fees or to apply formally to Government for sanction to the continuance of free education. In the Daltonganj municipality no good purpose seems to have been served by the abolition of fees.

98. The report on free and compulsory education in the Ranchi municipality shows that there were again small increases in the number of pupils completing the lower primary course and in the percentage of attendance. At the same time I cannot regard it as satisfactory that after ten years of compulsion 46 per cent. of the boys of compulsory school-going age are to be found in the infant class. One reason may be that the machinery for securing enrolment has so far failed to secure regular attendance: on an average seventeen boys out of every hundred are absent each day. Compulsion in rural areas continues in the following union board areas:—Gopalganj, Maharajganj, Banki and Jamhor. The first three of these schemes used to be helped by grants from Government, but the grants for Gopalganj and Mabarajganj were withdrawn at the end of August, because Government did not consider that compulsion had been effectively enforced, and the grant for Banki, where the scheme had proved very successful, was terminated at the end of the year when its sanctioned term expired. The Jamhor experiment has all along been conducted at the expense of the Gaya district board and has proved satisfactory except in respect of the housing of the schools, which the district board has agreed to improve.

99. A number of steel-framed primary school buildings were completed during the year with the help of grants previously given. Experience has shown that dwarf walls are not a success and, as was always anticipated, the buildings (except in special cases) require tiles or thatch over the corrugated iron. It is surprising to see how seldom use is made of the experience gained. It costs very little to raise the walls or to provide the necessary tiles or thatch.

100. There is nothing of importance to chronicle with regard to primary education in municipalities, but capital grants for

school buildings aggregating Rs. 15,820 during the year will enable accommodation to be improved in a few cases. Small schools, housed often in unsatisfactory and insanitary premises, are a characteristic feature in almost every municipality. To replace these by a smaller number of larger schools in healthy surroundings and staffed by competent teachers is the dream of every educationist. In the absence, however, of any disposition on the part of municipal boards to raise money for educational purposes by taxation, and of any prospect of additional grants from a hard-pressed Government, the realisation of the dream is likely to be indefinitely postponed.

101. There were formerly two authorities dealing with primary education in the Dinapore cantonment (the only cantonment in the province), viz., the District Magistrate, who controlled a Government grant of Rs. 552, and the Cantonment Committee, which gave a stipend of Rs. 10 a month from its own funds to a lower primary school. With effect from the year 1929-30 the Cantonment Committee took over the control of primary education within its boundaries and the Government grant was placed at its disposal. Following a policy of concentration, the number of schools has been reduced from four to two, both under the direct management of the Cantonment Committee, and a scheme costing Rs. 13,873 has been prepared for the proper housing of these two schools. This has been approved by Government, who have agreed to make a grant of two-thirds of the cost, subject to the availability of funds and the vote of the Legislative Council.

102. An unusual complaint received this year is one of very great delay in awarding lower primary scholarships by the *sadr* local board in Gaya.

103. The number of *maktabs* included in the figure for boys' primary schools decreased from 2,570 to 2,523 and that of Sanskrit *pathshalas* from 745 to 734.

104. The number of night schools fell from 426 with 8,696 pupils to 301 with 6,025 pupils. Clearly these schools, which are of doubtful efficiency, must suffer in any period of financial stringency. The number of school post offices fell from 216 to 211.

105. The number of trained teachers in primary schools rose from 16,991 to 17,705.

CHAPTER VIII.—Oriental Studies.

106. The number of recognized Sanskrit *tols*, as reported by the inspectors, rose from 278 to 293, and that of their pupils from 8,543 to 8,793. The number of recognized Sanskrit *pathshalas* fell from 745 with 20,042 pupils to 734 with 19,203 pupils. The number of unrecognized *tols* fell from 27 with 514 pupils to 22 with 472 pupils, but that of unrecognized *pathshalas* rose from 19 with 359 pupils to 34 with 657 pupils.

107. The expenditure from public funds during the year on Sanskrit education, other than that given in arts colleges and secondary schools, was as follows :—

Items of expenditure.	Amount.
	Rs.
Inspection (including the whole cost of the office of the Superintendent and the Association).	20,285
Examination charges	10,763
Travelling allowance	2,828
Shastra Vichara	500
Two Sanskrit colleges managed by Government ...	43,383
One *Ayurvedic* school managed by Government ...	17,689
Grants-in-aid	41,977
Stipends and rewards	9,229
Total	1,46,654
Less receipts	9,653
Net total	1,37,001
Add for Sanskrit *pathshalas* (including the cost of the ordinary primary education given in them).	93,235
Total	2,33,236

108. The Sanskrit Convocation met once during the year at Patna and the Sanskrit Council twice. Elections to both of

these bodies were held for the first time, and each has now a substantial elected element.

109. Statistics for the examinations conducted by the Sanskrit Association are given in the statement below :

Examination.	Number of examinees.						Number passed.					
	1929-30.			1930-31.			1929-30.			1930-31.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Prathama ...	2,540 +5(a)	397 +1(a)	2,937 +6(a)	2,399	594 +3(a)	2,993 +3(a)	1,103 +3(a)	113	1,216 +3(a)	951	234 +2(a)	1,185 +2(a)
Madhyama ...	846	198	1,044	922	247	1,169	309	41	350	306	56	562
Acharya ...	744	189	933	786	207	993	344	62	406	379	68	447

(a) Female candidates.

110. The sum available for grants to *tols* continued to be Rs. 41,000. With this sum, 185 *tols* were aided, besides one in Angul, against 186 in the previous year. A building for the Sanskrit *tol* at Daltonganj was completed during the year.

111. The roll number in the Sanskrit College at Puri fell from 136 to 126, but that in Dharma Samaj Sanskrit College at Muzaffarpur rose from 240 to 264. Projects for the construction of a new college building and a second hostel for the Puri Sanskrit College and a hall for the Dharma Samaj Sanskrit College have been approved and await allotment of funds.

112. The number of recognized *madrasas* fell from 55 to 54 but the number of pupils in them rose from 3,341 to 3,714. The grant placed at the disposal of the Madrasa Examination Board remained Rs. 23,000.

113. During the year a new dining hall and several small improvements were completed for the Madrasa Islamia Shamsul Huda at Patna. The number of pupils in this *madrasa* rose from 228 to 288. The English teacher of the *madrasa* was appointed to be a bursar to help the Principal with his accounts.

114. The results of the examinations held by the Madrasa Examination Board in 1930-31 were as follows :—

Name of examination.	Number of examinees.						Number passed.					
	1929-30.			1930-31.			1929-30.			1930-31.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Fazil ...	12	2	14	11	2	13	11	1	12	10	1	11
Alim ...	20	6	26	27	2	29	15	1	16	20	1	21
Maulavi ...	48	7	55	51	7	58	33	1	34	35	2	37
Mullah ...	46	5	51	67	1	68	29	2	31	40	1	41

CHAPTER IX.—Technical, Trade and Vocational schools for Indian boys.

115. The schools dealt with in this chapter (including the *ayurvedic* and *tibbi* schools at Patna) remained 66 in number. The number of pupils rose from 3,552 to 3,641, but the direct expenditure fell from Rs. 8,32,150 to Rs. 7,99,512.

Law schools.

116. The number of students in the pleadership classes at Patna fell from 140 to 116 and the expenditure from Rs. 8,640 to Rs. 6,500. At Cuttack there were 7 students in the pleadership classes against 19 in the previous year and the cost fell from Rs. 1,038 to Rs. 726. The cost of these classes continues to be met from fees.

Medical schools.

(*Contributed by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.*)

117. Admissions during the year were 47 at the Darbhanga Medical School and 38 at the Orissa Medical School. One fourth-year student was admitted at the Orissa Medical School on transfer from the Darbhanga Medical School. Students at the commencement of the session numbered 172 at the Darbhanga Medical School and 158 male and 5 female students at the

Orissa Medical School. The year closed with 180 students at the Darbhanga Medical School and 148 male and 5 female students at the Orissa Medical School.

118. The number of candidates who passed the Board's final examination was satisfactory. Fifty-three students appeared from the Darbhanga Medical School of whom 28 passed, while at the Orissa Medical School 51 appeared and 29 passed.

119. Thirty-seven students from the Darbhanga Medical School and 26 male and one female student from the Orissa Medical School passed the Intermediate examination of the Board.

120. Arrangements for training sub-assistant surgeons in courses in mental diseases have recently been made at the Indian Mental Hospital, Kanke; but the course for the diploma was not held during the year under report as a sufficient number of suitable candidates was not available.

121. In addition to the two medical schools mentioned above, there are the *ayurvedic* and *tibbi* schools maintained by Government at Patna. These are classified in the report as "other schools."

122. The number of engineering, technical and industrial schools for boys rose from 37 to 38 and the number of their pupils rose from 2,093 to 2,215. The vernacular mining classes at Jairampur and Mahuda were closed during the year, while similar classes were opened at Tisra, Katras and Phularitand. The Director of Industries has supplied the following note :—

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

(*Contributed by the Director of Industries.*)

123. *Orissa School of Engineering.*—The number of new admissions to the school during the year was 45, of which 35 were to the Subordinate Class and 10 to the Industrial Diploma Class. The total strength of the school on the 31st March 1931 was 114 against 113 of the previous year. During the year under review 109 students presented themselves for examination in the various branches. Of these 14 or 48·2 per cent. passed the Subordinate examination, 48 or 60 per cent. the Sub-overseer examination and 12 or cent. per cent. the Final Mechanical Apprentice examination. The result of the various annual examinations except that of the final Subordinate Engineering

class was on the whole good. The new workshop was fitted up with machinery and came into operation from the commencement of the new session in July 1930. Machinery of the value of Rs. 1,620 was also purchased for the laboratory. Since its creation the school has turned out 100 subordinate engineers in all, of whom 44 are employed and 18 are under training, while arrangements are being made for the posting of 14 more students.

124. *Ranchi Technical School.*—During the year under report 50 students were admitted against 82 in the previous year. They were distributed as follows:—30 into the Industrial Diploma class, 3 into the Metal Workers class, 11 into the Wood Workers class and 6 into the Leather Workers class. The total strength of the school on the 31st March 1931 was 139 against 171 in the previous year whereas the maximum number of students under instruction was 220 against 245 of the last year. The drop in the number of admissions was due to the introduction of the Industrial Diploma Class, which involved changes of importance in the constitution of the school and the character of the theoretical and practical training imparted. It in no way reflects on the popularity of the school, which continued to be as popular as before. Of the 46 students who were successful in obtaining certificates, 26 are reported to have secured employment on wages varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 a month. Of the rest some are said to be qualifying as licensed motor drivers and some are engaged as blacksmiths and carpenters and leather workers in their own native villages.

125. *Tirhut Technical Institute.*—During the year 29 students were admitted, viz., 10 into the first year Diploma class, 9 into the Leather Working class and 10 into the Oil Engine driving class. The total strength of the institute on the 31st March 1931 was 45. Four students sat for the final Mechanical Apprentice examination and all passed. They were placed with the Samastipur Railway Workshop for practical training. Six students passed the fifth year artisan examination. The outside work given to order and repair work remained at about the same figure as last year. Those students who became eligible for employment on completion of the course are reported to have been placed in suitable employment.

126. *Jamshedpur Technical Institute.*—The institute continued to work satisfactorily during the year. There was a distinct improvement in the ability of the students recruited during the year. No less than 1,366 applications were received

for admission of which 21 were admitted and of these 7 were from Bihar and Orissa. The total strength of the institute on the 31st March 1931 was 54 of whom 19 or 35 per cent. were from Bihar and Orissa. Out of 9 students given five years contracts by the Steel Company, 4 or 44 per cent. were from Bihar and Orissa. The total expenditure on the institute was Rs. 1,12,741, of which Rs. 25,000 was contributed by the local Government. A scheme drawn up by the Board on Technical Education of the Steel Company as to the future of the institute was still under consideration at the time of reporting.

127. *Jamalpur Technical institute.*—In accordance with the orders received from the Railway Board the session of the institute is henceforth to start from July instead of January each year and therefore no fresh admissions were made during the year. In accordance with the same order the first grade apprentices are henceforth to be known as trade apprentices. The number of boys on the institute roll, including 39 special apprentices, was 537. One hundred and sixty-eight mechanical apprentices sat for the final examination, of whom 152 passed, 25 obtaining honours. Three hundred and seven trade apprentices appeared for the annual examination, of whom 250 passed. Fifteen apprentices also sat for the City and Guilds Examination, of whom 9 passed.

128. As usual, three State technical scholarships for technical training in foreign countries were awarded during the year, one for mechanical engineering, one for fuel technology and the other for jute spinning and weaving. The short-term scholarship of Rs. 3,000 sanctioned by Government last year was awarded to one Mr. Mobinuddin Ahmad for training in printing. The scholar sailed for England in the month of March 1931, but unfortunately had to return immediately on his arrival in England on account of ill-health. The department also continued to give facilities to young men of the province seeking industrial training and technical education in or outside the province, all the artisans and apprentices admitted into the various Government technical institutes within the province receiving stipends ranging in value from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 a month. Besides 9 new stipends were awarded and 2 stipends were extended for training in technical subjects for which adequate facilities do not exist in Bihar and Orissa.

Commercial Schools.

129. The number of commercial schools fell from 11 to 10 and that of their students from 305 to 263. The City Telegraph

and Commercial College at Patna was closed. The direct expenditure on these schools rose from Rs. 14,691 to Rs. 15,211. Orders were received sanctioning the opening of two commercial classes at Government expense, one at Muzaffarpur and the other at Cuttack. These classes will be staffed by the teachers of four unsuccessful office work classes at Government high schools. It is thought that the teachers will be better employed in teaching matriculates and men with higher qualifications than schoolboys who have not the necessary knowledge of English.

130 Technical, industrial and agricultural schools for girls are dealt with in Chapter XI. Their number again remained 12, a school at Noatoli in Ranchi district taking the place of one at Pakur in the Santal Parganas which was amalgamated with a middle school. The number of pupils rose from 423 to 441 and the direct expenditure from Rs. 17,358 to Rs. 21,070.

CHAPTER X.—The training of teachers.

131. The number of pupils in the five secondary training schools rose from 282 to 289. The Tirhut and Bhagalpur reports do not mention the number of students with intermediate qualifications, but there were two at Cuttack, one at Ranchi and one at Patna. It appears also from the reports that a good many places have still to be given to non-matriculates. The report of the committee appointed by Government to investigate certain matters connected with these schools was published in June. The following is a summary of its recommendations :—

(*i*) It is not desirable to admit at present into the secondary training schools men who have passed only the middle standard.

(*ii*) In making admissions preference should be given to applicants who have done well in the matriculation examination and within that preference should be given to knowledge of the vernacular.

(*iii*) Provision should be made in the arrangements for practice in teaching to give students special training in teaching in the vernacular in all classes from class VII down to class I and also in the work of teaching two classes at the same time.

(*iv*) It is not reasonable to expect middle schools to teach more than two languages.

(*v*) More time should be given to the teaching of the second vernacular and if no other way is feasible the course of training should be lengthened to three years.

(*vi*) The changes in the syllabus recommended by the conference of principals and headmasters held in November 1928 should be carried into effect.

(*vii*) The secondary training schools should keep in closer touch with each other by means either of an annual conference of principals and headmasters or of a board of studies, which should meet annually.

The new syllabus was introduced in August ; a conference of principals and headmasters was held in March, and action has been taken or is being taken on the other recommendations.

132. The number of elementary training schools managed by Government fell from 115 to 112 owing to the closing of the schools at Ratu and Mirzaganj in the Chota Nagpur Division and at Saharsa in the Bhagalpur Division. The school at Ratu has been replaced by an aided school at Simdega. The others were closed in the interests of economy. Owing to want of funds admissions to the schools were stopped during the month of January, and the total roll on March 31st was 1,804 against 1,960 a year before. Steps have since been taken to close such other schools as are superfluous in view of the fall in the roll.

133. The number of privately-managed elementary training schools rose from 4 to 5 as explained above, and that of their pupils from 80 to 110. Of the five schools four are aided and one is unaided.

134. The number of men who passed the examination at the end of the elementary training school course during the year was 1,474 compared with 1,490 in the previous year, and the number of trained teachers in primary schools rose from 16,991 to 17,705.

CHAPTER XI.—The education of Indian girls and women.

135. It is gratifying to note that during the year under review the number of educational institutions for girls rose from 2,672 to 2,725, and that of the Indian girls attending them from 68,529 to 70,838. The number of girls reading in boys' colleges and schools rose from 48,560 to 50,213, making a total of 121,051 girls under instruction (including 3 in the college classes of the Ravenshaw girls' school) against 117,089 (including 7 in the college classes of the Ravenshaw girls' school) in the previous year. There was a rise in the direct expenditure on girls' schools from Rs. 7,72,029 to Rs. 8,10,212.

136. The number of girls in the college classes of the Ravenshaw girls' school has fallen to 3 but, as already mentioned, there were this year 5 girls in the Ravenshaw College, so the fall is due to a desire on the part of girls to profit by the greater variety of courses which the college provides. The number of girls in secondary schools for girls has risen by 335 though the number of the schools is still 37. Primary schools for girls have decreased in number by 29, but the number of pupils in them has risen by 710, which is most encouraging.

137. Of the three schools erected by the generosity of the rich men of the province, the one built by Raja Narpat Singh of Porahat has been functioning well for the past year, having a section for Oriya girls as well as one for Hindi-speaking pupils. The building at Monghyr is still in process of construction, while the school house at Darbhanga has been completed but not yet occupied.

138. The high schools are still four in number, but classes VIII and IX have been opened in six middle English schools, two at Bhagalpur and one each at Balasore, Deoghar, Gaya and Muzaffarpur. Two of these schools have class X also. The number of pupils in the four high schools has increased from 1,026 to 1,142. Both the Government high schools have outgrown their buildings, though two rooms were added and four others were enlarged in the school at Bankipore. It will soon be necessary in each case to remove the primary classes to a separate building.

139. The number of middle English schools has increased by three, making the total now 23. The increase is due to the fact that three middle vernacular schools were raised to the status of middle English schools. These three schools are the Bhatta middle school at Purnea, the American Mission school at Pakur known as the Jidato G. M. E. school, and the Kanya Pathshala at Gaya, which became a middle English school in January 1930 but was not so shown in the return last year. The number of pupils in middle English schools has risen from 3,133 to 3,700 and that in middle vernacular schools has fallen from 1,735 to 1,387.

140. The number of primary schools for girls has decreased from 2,503 to 2,474, but the number of their pupils has risen from 61,247 to 61,957. The fall in the number of schools is due to the fact that several unsatisfactory unaided schools for girls have been closed, while as a general rule no more such schools are being opened unless a trained woman teacher is available.

The district inspectresses are all of opinion that co-education should be encouraged in primary schools, because the girls are better taught in mixed schools and less expenditure will be incurred. A recurring grant of Rs. 12,000 was distributed among the municipalities in the province for expenditure on girls' primary schools.

141. There has been no increase in the number of training classes for women teachers. They are still 12 in number; five of them are supported entirely by Government and the remaining seven are under mission control but are aided by Government. The number of students under training has increased from 226 to 249 and the classes are all working satisfactorily except that buildings are urgently required at Bhagalpur and still more urgently at Cuttack. The demand for women teachers still far exceeds the supply. The qualifications of the students admitted to the Government training classes are generally inferior to those of the students in the mission training classes. The latter can draw upon girls from their own schools, which are well equipped and staffed and constantly supervised by European lady educationists.

142. The dearth of properly qualified Urdu mistresses still continues, and trained matriculates from other provinces are not attracted by the salary which is being offered at present (Rs. 60—$\frac{3}{2}$—90).

143. Technical, industrial and agricultural schools are twelve in number as before. A new unaided lace school was recognized at Noatoli in Ranchi and the old lace school at Pakur was amalgamated with the Jidato G. M. E. school. The number of pupils in these schools rose from 423 to 441 and the direct expenditure from Rs. 17,358 to Rs. 21,070.

144. The progress of Muhammadan girls still lags far behind that of their Hindu sisters. In the girls' high school at Bankipore the number in the Urdu section was 27 against 25 a year ago and a third post of Urdu mistress has been added to the staff. In the Ravenshaw girls' school there are 12 Muhammadan girls against 9 in the previous year. It is difficult to find a local woman sufficiently qualified for work at Cuttack.

145. The central gathering classes are again three in number and have 113 pupils against 107 in the preceding year. The peripatetic teachers again number 23 with 435 pupils against 437. There is also no change in the number of *atus*, which remains 35, but there is a decrease in the number of their pupils from 857 to 825.

146. The lady school medical officer has continued her inspection of high, middle and training schools during the past year. She has also given lectures and demonstrations to the pupils in the schools according to the time at her disposal.

147. The Girl Guide movement is flourishing in most of the schools under mission control and troops have been formed in some of the other high and middle schools. Blue Bird flocks have been introduced among the younger pupils and seem popular.

148. The number of middle, upper primary and lower primary scholarships won by girls was 13, 32 and 236 against 10, 27 and 242 last year.

149. The third examination in hygiene and needlework for the Lady Stephenson medals and diplomas was held in January, and an exhibition of the specimens of needlework sent for the examination was held in April. A great increase in the number of candidates entering for both the examinations, which are open to all the girls and women of the province, shows their popularity and widening sphere of usefulness.

150. The rise in the number of girls at school, in spite of a large fall in the number of boys, is remarkable, and shows that the time is ripe for a substantial step forward. It is regrettable that, just at this juncture, the province should be in the throes of a financial crisis, which may prevent for the time being any further expenditure on this most important branch of education.

CHAPTER XII.—The Education of Europeans.

151. There were again 21 European schools, five (three for boys and two for girls) of them secondary and sixteen of them primary. Of the primary schools this year nine had more boys than girls ; last year 10 had more girls than boys. The total number of pupils rose from 1,513 to 1,595 and the total expenditure rose from Rs. 4,23,371 to Rs. 4,86,102. The expenditure from Government funds rose from Rs. 1,65,503 to Rs. 1,66,462.

152. It is satisfactory to note that the inspector again found it possible to visit all the schools. The total number of scholars sent up for the various public examinations rose from 63 to 95. Of the three girls sent up for the Patna University matriculation examination two were successful. Ninety-five boys were

returned as efficient cadets from St. Michael's school at Kurji. The total number of teachers rose from 105 to 109 and that of trained teachers from 67 to 70.

153. A large hall and bath-room with fine dormitories upstairs were completed for St. Michael's school with the help of a grant of Rs. 45,000 from Government and were formally opened by His Excellency in March. The buildings of the Bishop Westcott boys' school at Namkum were also completed, and an extension of the Bishop Westcott girls' school. The Stewart school at Cuttack was fitted with electricity.

154. The number of boarders was 319 boys and 368 girls. The number of Indians in European schools rose from 101 boys and 53 girls to 123 and 55, respectively.

CHAPTER XIII.—The Education of Muhammadans.

155. The number of Muhammadans under instruction in the province was 142,298 against 140,913 last year and the percentage of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of pupils has risen from 12·8 to 13·2. I mentioned last year that Government were carefully examining complaints received from a member of the Legislative Council that certain local bodies were not doing their duty towards Muhammadan education. As a result of this examination Government made definite suggestions in all those instances where there seemed to be any *prima facie* ground for complaint. The local bodies concerned have generally accepted the suggestions, but in a few cases they have been unable to give effect to them at present owing to lack of funds.

156. *Madrasas* have been dealt with in Chapter VIII and *maktabs* in Chapter VII. The number of recognized *madrasas* fell from 55 with 3,341 pupils to 54 with 3,714 pupils, and that of recognized *maktabs* from 3,338 with 84,809 pupils to 3,287 with 84,694 pupils. The direct expenditure on *maktabs* fell from Rs. 5,28,498 to Rs. 5,19,911.

157. The number of elementary training schools for Muhammadans again remained 14.

158. The number of middle schools teaching Urdu rose again from 248 to 255 and that of upper primary schools teaching Urdu from 294 to 304.

159. The number of Muhammadan pupils in the secondary stage of education again shows a rise ; in the middle stage it

was 4,019 against 3,794 last year and in the high school stage 3,571 against 3,276.

160. The expenditure from public funds incurred specially for the benefit of Muhammadan pupils during the year is shown in the following statement :—

Items of expenditure.		Amount.
		Rs.
Inspection		43,448
(*a*) Cost of the office of the Superintendent of Islamic studies	Rs. 9,558	
(*b*) Special inspecting officers	12,724	
(*c*) Inspecting *maulavis*	19,443	
(*d*) Lady Superintendent of Muhammadan *atus*	1,723	
Examination charges		2,307
Madrasa managed by Government		23,641
Grants-in-aid to *madrasas*		22,233
Institutions chiefly intended for Muhammadans ...		1,86,879
(*a*) Elementary training schools for Muhammadan teachers	29,250	
(*b*) Schools and classes conducted on an Urdu basis	1,41,961	
(*c*) Other institutions (*tibbi* school) ..	15,668	
Scholarships, stipends and rewards		14,176
Recurring expenditure on hostels for Muhammadans		9,231
Total ...		3,01,905
Less receipts ...		507
Net total ...		3,01,398
Add for *maktabs* (including the cost of the ordinary primary education given in them)		3,63,220
Total ...		6,64,618

The figures show an increase of more than Rs. 50,000 over those of last year.

161. Twenty-six middle, 24 upper primary and 119 lower primary scholarships were won by Muhammadan pupils against 22, 12 and 138 last year. The increase in the case of upper primary scholarships is due to the issue of orders reserving three scholarships for Muhammadans in Purnea, two in Darbhanga and one each in the other districts of the Patna, Tirhut and Bhagalpur divisions and in Hazaribagh. Muhammadans also won 53 scholarships at colleges against 37 in the previous year.

162. The special inspecting staff for Muhammadan education remained the same as last year. It consists of a superintendent of Islamic studies, 5 special inspecting officers for Muhammadan education, 24 inspecting *maulavis* and one lady superintendent of Muhammadan *atus*. In the ordinary inspecting staff 8 district inspectors (against 7 last year), 7 deputy inspectors (against 5 last year) and 37 sub-inspectors (against 38 last year) are Muhammadans.

CHAPTER XIV.—The education of special classes.

163. There was again an increase, from 29,896 to 30,905, in the number of Christian aborigines under instruction but the number of other aborigines again fell, the figure being 48,898 against 50,792. The number of pupils in the different stages of instruction is shown below :—

Stage.	Christian.		Non-Christian.	
	1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.
1	2	3	4	5
In colleges ...	40	46	16	12
In high schools ...	573	627	143	151
In middle schools ...	1,626	1,736	834	866
In primary schools ...	26,584	27,447	47,798	45,998
In special schools ...	863	982	176	178
In unrecognized schools ...	210	97	1,825	1,693

164. In the Tirhut division there were 15 schools specially intended for aborigines, and in Orissa 16. In the Patna division the single school specially intended for aborigines was converted into an ordinary school owing to fall in the number of aboriginal scholars attending it. In the other divisions and in Angul there is not the same need for special schools, because in large areas the aborigines form the bulk of the population. In the Bhagalpur division there were again four elementary training schools managed by Government for male aborigines and two training classes for aboriginal girls, both of them aided. In Chota Nagpur there were four aided elementary training schools (against three last year) for aboriginal men and two for aboriginal women.

165. Seven middle, 14 upper primary and 72 lower primary scholarships were won by aborigines against 7, 13 and 73 last year.

166. The special inspecting staff remained the same as last year. There was one special deputy inspector for Santal schools and six sub-inspectors in the Santal Parganas; one sub-inspector in Monghyr and five in Ranchi. The total sum specifically spent by Government on the education of aborigines amounted to Rs. 53,876 against Rs. 49,417 in the previous year. The increase is due to the grant of aid to the training class for girls at Maharo in the Santal Parganas and to the fact that the elementary training school at Chakai in Monghyr was reserved for aborigines for the whole year, whereas in the previous year it was so reserved for three months only.

167. The number of untouchables under instruction fell from 24,680 to 24,187. There were again no untouchables in the collegiate stage; the number in the high school stage fell from 18 to 15 and that in the middle stage from 109 to 100. The number of schools specially meant for these castes fell from 231 with 6,011 pupils to 211 with 5,731. The district board of Cuttack has recently amalgamated 20 of the schools specially intended for untouchables with ordinary schools, and the Orissa inspector reports that untouchables studying in the ordinary schools seem to show better results than those studying in special schools. The Ranchi municipality opened a school for *doms* and *mehtars*. The Gaya municipality has not carried into effect its resolution to give rewards to teachers on the success of untouchable pupils at the examinations and to supply them with books and writing materials free of charge, but the Patna Administration Committee is giving these concessions.

168. Government have sanctioned the continuance until further orders of the exemption of pupils of the untouchable castes from the payment of fees in secondary schools managed or aided by Government, and local bodies have been requested to grant the same facilities in the schools under their control.

169. The special inspecting staff for the education of the untouchables continued to do useful work.

170. Pupils of the untouchable castes won one upper primary and 15 lower primary scholarships against 2 upper primary and 15 lower primary scholarships in the year before. The expenditure reported as having been specially incurred on the education of untouchables was Rs. 45,452 against Rs. 50,181 last year. The decrease is more nominal than real, for last year's figures included Rs. 5,300 for the education of the *pans* in Orissa and *doms* in Saran. Separate figures for these items are no longer available.

171. The population of the criminal tribes in the province was 5,787 and the number of their children at school 391. A school for Maghaya *doms* was opened at Mashrakh in the district of Saran. There was one pupil in the high school stage and 7 in the middle stage. It is reported that in the Giridih subdivision 12 pupils, who are children of registered criminals, attended a night school maintained by the Giridih local board.

172. The number of factory schools fell from 38 to 8 : one school near the mica mines at Kodarma, one at the collieries in Hazaribagh, six at the collieries in Manbhum, and three near the iron mines in Singhbhum were abolished, while one night school was opened at Kadma in Jamshedpur. Out of 1,823 boys and 230 girls employed in the factories concerned, 1,216 boys and 15 girls were reading in the schools attached to the factories besides 96 other boys and 3 other girls. The expenditure on these schools fell from Rs. 23,433 to Rs. 19,150.

173. There were 295 Jains under instruction : 4 in colleges, 99 in secondary schools, 117 in primary schools and 75 in unrecognized schools.

Chapter XV.—Education of Defectives.

174. The school for the blind at Ranchi had 56 inmates against 59 last year and the school at Patna 23 against 17. The former received a grant of Rs. 5,778, including Rs. 2,952 for buildings, and the latter a grant of Rs. 1,920. The new buildings of the school at Patna were completed.

175. The number of pupils in the school attached to the leper asylum at Purulia rose from 175 to 187. Of the pupils, 87 were boys and 100 girls. The school received from Government the usual monthly grant of Rs. 60.

Chapter XVI.—The Hazaribagh Reformatory School.

176. The number of boys in the Reformatory School fell from 295 to 261, the figures for Bengal showing a fall from 152 to 127, those for Assam a fall from 5 to 3, and those for Bihar and Orissa a fall from 138 to 131. In view of the continued fall in the roll, I have submitted proposals for a reduction in the staff. It is proposed that in future 'agriculture' should cease to be taught as a whole-time occupation, each boy being given an industrial training combined with an opportunity to see something of the work on the farm and dairy. It is also proposed to abolish the *dhobi's* class.

177. The number of boys on licence fell from 19 to 15. Of last year's boys, six were released, seven returned to the school, three absconded but were caught and brought back to the school, one who absconded has not yet been traced, one was reconvicted while on licence and one is still on licence.

178. Seven boys escaped from the school during the year, but four were quickly brought back.

179. The cost of the school fell from Rs. 1,14,413 to Rs. 1,08,211 and the net cost to Government from Rs. 1,06,473 to Rs. 1,01,506.

180. Although the number of admissions to the hospital increased from 122 to 324, the year was a healthy one, the larger number of admissions being mainly due to an epidemic of influenza from which as many as 111 boys suffered. One boy died in the school hospital from meningitis. A new kitchen and three new latrines were completed.

181. The number of boys under surveillance fell from 165 to 157. Of these, 111 are leading honest lives, seven were reconvicted, 19 (16 from Bengal and 3 from Bihar and Orissa) were untraced, 6 were placed under police surveillance, 12, though released as bad characters, were not so placed, one died and one was under arrest at the end of the year.

182. The artisan class for outside boys has proved a success and the maximum number of students to be admitted has been raised from 30 to 50. The number of students during the year varied from 27 to 33.

CHAPTER XVII.—Unrecognized institutions.

183. The number of unrecognized institutions rose from 1,646 to 1,896 and that of their pupils rose from 42,217 to 50,645. The increase is attributed to the withdrawal to support by local bodies, owing to want of funds, from a large number of schools which used to receive stipends. Many of these schools have ceased to teach the departmental curriculum. The number of national schools fell from 30 to 26 and the number of their pupils fell from 1,846 to 1,268.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Text-books, Periodicals and Literary Societies.

184. For the first time the Text-Book Committee and its various sub-committees met three times during the years. Including 1,394 books that had not been disposed of on the 31st March 1930 there were 2,444 books in the hands of the Secretary for consideration. Of these, 497 were rejected and 186 approved for various purposes. The various sub-committees disposed of 403 more books at their meetings held in December 1930.

185. Orders were received from Government cancelling the rule that the maximum price of a text-book should be one anna for every thirty-two pages, but the attention of the sub-committees was drawn to the fact that between two books of equal merit they should always give preference to the cheaper.

186. Government have ruled that if any member of the committee has any financial interest in a book submitted for the consideration of the committee, he should *ipso facto* cease to be a member.

187. The cost of the committee was Rs. 5,730 against Rs. 6,836 in the previous year. The former figure is made up of Rs. 1,000 for remuneration to reviewers, Rs. 1,548 for travelling allowance and Rs. 3,182 as its share of the cost of the office of the Registrar of Examinations. A sum of Rs. 171-8-0 was received on account of fees for reviewing books submitted in manuscript.

188. During the year Volume XVII (Persian) and Volume XVIII, Part I (Arabic), of the catalogue of manuscripts in the Oriental Public Library were published at a cost of Rs. 2,672. The Persian section of the catalogue has now been completed, but two of its volumes (nos. XX and XXIII) remain to be published.

189. A grant of Rs. 19,200 was sanctioned to Babu Gopal Chandra Praharaj of Cuttack towards the cost of the publication of a very comprehensive Oriya lexicon. Of this sum Rs. 5,000 was paid in the year 1929-30 and a further Rs. 10,000 in 1930-31.

190. The number of literary societies and libraries submitting returns fell from 113 to 107. The main part of the expenditure was met from private funds. Administrative approval was granted to the construction of a building for the Stri Sanmilani at Patna at a cost of Rs. 32,000 and a grant of Rs. 22,000 was promised for the purpose. It has not, however, yet been possible to find the necessary funds.

CHAPTER XIX.—Miscellaneous.

191. The number of recognized hostels fell from 703 to 694, and the number of boarders from 25,014 to 23,850. The main cause of the fall in the number is economic. Hostels for the Cuttack Training College, the Samastipur high school, the Banka high school, and for the Sawtelle girls' middle school at Arrah were built during the year and an extension to the hostel of the Madhubani high school was completed.

192. The number of hostels under the control of the students' residence committee at Patna fell from 22 to 19. Of these, 13 were maintained by Government, one managed by the Baptist Missionary Society was aided by Government, and the remaining five were unaided. The number of hostels conducted on communal lines again remained four, viz., three for Bhumihar Brahmans and one for Agarwalas. The total average roll fell from 345 to 312 for all the hostels and that for hostels financed by Government from 270 to 234. The expenditure incurred by Government on the office of the inspector of students' residences fell from Rs. 3,606 to Rs. 3,445 and that on the hostels from Rs. 18,005 to Rs. 16,190. The recoveries from students decreased from Rs. 6,429 to Rs. 5,225 and the average net cost to Government for each student was Rs. 61 against Rs. 56 last year. The proposal, mentioned last year, to build two more hostels east of the Engineering College has been modified : the site selected has now been ear-marked for a new Law College with its hostels.

193. The students' residence committee at Cuttack had under its control 13 hostels with 165 boarders against 12 hostels with 189 boarders last year. Of these hostels, the Kathjuri hostel was under the direct management of Government and the

remainder were privately managed. The cost incurred by Government on the office of the inspector of students' residences amounted to Rs. 3,001, but the recoveries on account of rent, etc., reduced this figure to Rs. 1,842.

194. The teaching of subjects such as manual training in high schools continues to be popular, but for want of funds the number of centres of instruction cannot be increased. The classes in office work at Government high schools proved a failure, as has been mentioned in Chapter IX, and have been closed. Good reports have been received of the progress made in teaching such subjects as agriculture, weaving and carpentry at middle schools and some district boards have found money to extend the number of such classes.

195. The inspectors again record unfavourable opinions as to the success of religious instruction in schools. One inspector goes so far as to say that, except for Muhammadan boys, the instruction given is only a farce and is not treated seriously.

196. The medical inspection of the students in colleges and secondary schools continued on the lines mentioned last year. Several district boards have arranged for the medical inspection of the middle schools under their control. Mention is made of this work in the reports from Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Puri and other districts. The Ravenshaw College has been given a whole-time sub-assistant surgeon of its own in place of the part-time assistant surgeons previously employed to look after the hostels.

197. The Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements continue to make satisfactory progress.

198. In accordance with the suggestion made by Mr. H. C. Buck of the Young Men's Christian Association at Madras, the three posts of inspector of physical education were abolished at the end of the year and in place of them an instructor trained at Madras has been attached to each of the five secondary training schools.

199. At the beginning of the year Government found it necessary to frame a rule that a teacher in any school managed by a district board should be disqualified for continuance of his employment if he should take any part in political propaganda. In accordance with this rule 241 teachers were reported to the chairmen of local bodies for taking part in political work. The

action taken by the chairmen was in most cases adequate and few complaints of this kind against teachers have reached me recently.

200. In last year's report I mentioned the extent to which political excitement had affected some of the colleges and schools in the first half of the calendar year 1930. A disgraceful incident occurred in June at the Belaganj high school in Gaya, an unruly mob of boys leaving the school during school hours and murdering a pointsman at the neighbouring railway station. Three of the boys were convicted and vigorous action was taken to restore discipline. In the same month the headmaster of the Jamui high school was the victim of a cowardly assault while he was asleep, but fortunately escaped without serious injury. In the second quarter of the year there were disturbances at several schools, notably at Jamshedpur and Katras, and an attempt was made to picket the Ravenshaw College and the Tej Narayan Jubilee College. But in the main the excitement had died out before the long vacation and since then there has only been occasional and local trouble with which the college and school authorities concerned have been able to deal successfully.

201. During the year it was decided in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner that the Santal schools in the Pakur and Jamtara subdivisions of the Santal Parganas should teach Bengali instead of Hindi. The settlement records in both these subdivisions and the great majority of the petitions and other documents are written in Bengali.

202. An examination of the number of scholarships won by Muhammadans was made during the year and it was decided to reserve for this community a certain number of upper primary scholarships. A similar reservation in respect of middle scholarships has been made since the year 1905, and at the lower primary stage scholarships have been reserved for *maktab* pupils since the year 1918.

203. It was decided during the year that at the preliminary selection of candidates for upper primary scholarships the number of pupils chosen might be five times instead of four times the number of scholarships available.

CHAPTER XX.—Conferences and Committees.

204. A committee appointed by Government in March 1930 to examine the syllabus prescribed by the Madrasa Examination Board held two meetings in June 1930 and its report

was published in February 1931. An Urdu version of the report is about to be published.

205. A conference of 49 members, appointed to advise Government on the subject of primary education, met twice in January 1931 and broke up into three sub-committees.

206. The report of the conference appointed to consider the system of recruitment and training of pupils in secondary training schools was published for information in June 1930. The recommendations made have been summarised in Chapter X.

207. Action is being taken by the university to modify the matriculation syllabus in certain points, to which attention was drawn by the committee, mentioned last year, that was appointed to consider the alleged deterioration in the standard of matriculates.

208. The usual conference of inspecting officers was held at Patna, and the inspectors, district, deputy and sub-inspectors held the usual conferences of their subordinates. At the close of the year a conference was held of the principals of the two training colleges and the headmasters of the five secondary training schools.

CHAPTER XXI.—Conclusion.

209. The work of the department, already severely hampered by want of more money, was further impeded during the year, firstly by the political excitement, and later by the economic situation. Having regard especially to the latter, I do not consider the fall of 19,332 in the number of pupils at all surprising and I fear that, unless conditions improve, there will be a still greater fall this year, especially if Government find it necessary to effect retrenchments in their recurring expenditure. But, when money is scarce, it is all the more important for local bodies, school authorities and the officers of the department to make the best use of such money as is available and I think that this fact is being appreciated.

210. My thanks are due especially to those officers whose work was made difficult at the beginning of the year by the civil disobedience movement and to those chairmen of local bodies who are endeavouring to secure the best value for their money, even at the risk of courting unpopularity by withdrawing stipends from weak and inefficient schools. It is very disappointing that

after waiting for so many years for more money, we should find that Government may have to curtail even the grants which they are already giving, and great care will have to be taken to see that such retrenchments as are made are made where they will do the least possible harm.

G. E. FAWCUS,

Director of Public Instruction,
Bihar and Orissa.

The 15th July 1931.

APPENDIX I.—Statement showing the percentage of Indian children at school to the total Indian population in each district in the province of Bihar and Orissa in 1930-31.

District.	Total Indian population.			Number of Indian children at school.			Percentage of Indian children at school to the total Indian population.			Total percentage in the previous year.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Patna ...	805,886	765,805	1,571,691	63,267	7,724	70,991	7·9	1·0	4·5	4·4
Gaya ...	1,074,537	1,078,153	2,152,690	57,670	6,348	64,018	5·4	·6	3·0	2·9
Shahabad ...	896,794	922,175	1,818,969	53,268	3,193	56,456	5·9	·3	3·1	3·1
Total for Patna Division.	2,777,217	2,766,133	5,543,350	174,200	17,265	191,465	6·3	·6	3·5	3·4
Saran ...	1,132,255	1,207,534	2,339,789	65,981	2,930	68,911	5·8	·2	2·9	3·1
Champaran ...	968,382	972,288	1,940,670	38,325	5,281	43,606	4·0	·5	2·2	2·3
Muzaffarpur ...	1,324,908	1,429,893	2,754,796	66,033	6,025	72,058	5·0	·4	2·6	2·8
Darbhanga ...	1,420,567	1,492,681	2,913,248	74,657	7,671	82,328	5·3	·5	2·8	2·9
Total for Tirhut Division.	4,846,107	5,102,396	9,948,503	244,996	21,907	266,903	5·0	·4	2·7	2·8
Monghyr ...	1,004,938	1,023,984	2,028,922	62,752	7,219	69,971	6·2	·7	3·4	3·5
Bhagalpur ...	1,014,271	1,019,297	2,033,568	53,522	7,344	60,866	5·3	·7	3·0	3·0
Purnea ...	1,043,201	981,157	2,024,358	47,878	6,842	54,720	4·6	·7	2·7	2·7
Santal Parganas ...	895,665	902,516	1,798,181	45,737	4,840	50,577	5·1	·5	2·8	2·8
Total for Bhagalpur Division.	3,958,075	3,926,954	7,885,029	209,889	26,245	236,134	5·3	·7	3·0	3·0
Cuttack ...	952,435	1,111,929	2,064,364	77,648	13,766	91,414	8·2	1·2	4·4	4·5
Balasore ...	466,076	514,329	980,405	35,762	8,222	43,984	7·7	1·6	4·5	4·4
Puri ...	455,370	495,998	951,368	30,730	5,598	36,328	6·7	1·1	3·8	3·9
Sambalpur ...	387,865	401,533	789,398	18,611	3,941	22,552	4·8	1·0	2·9	3·0
Angul ...	88,682	93,881	182,563	7,593	1,777	9,370	8·6	1·9	5·1	4·9
Total for Orissa Division.	2,350,428	2,617,670	4,968,098	170,344	33,299	203,643	7·2	1·3	4·1	4·2
Hazaribagh ...	625,906	652,800	1,276,706	23,604	2,630	26,234	3·8	·4	2·1	2·1
Ranchi ...	658,327	675,658	1,333,985	46,468	11,063	57,531	7·1	1·6	4·3	4·3
Palamau ...	367,341	366,000	733,341	17,063	1,966	19,029	4·6	·5	2·6	2·4
Manbhum ...	798,522	748,563	1,547,085	46,149	4,186	50,335	5·8	·6	3·3	3·7
Singhbhum ...	379,262	378,822	758,084	22,059	2,511	24,570	5·8	·7	3·2	3·1
Total for Chota Nagpur Division	2,827,358	2,821,843	5,649,201	155,343	22,356	177,699	5·5	·8	3·1	3·2
GRAND TOTAL...	16,759,185	17,234,996	33,994,181	954,772	121,072	1,075,844	5·7	·7	3·2	3·2

133087

APPENDIX II.—Statement showing particulars of Madrasas, Maktabs, Tols and Sanskrit Pathshalas in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1930-31.

Particulars.	Classed in general table I as "primary schools".	Classed in general table I as "special schools".	Classed in general table I as "unrecognized institutions".	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
MADRASAS.				
1. Institutions ... ... for males ...	...	54	33	87
for females ...	...	...	...	...
2. Pupils ... ... males ...	...	3,714	2,402	6,116
females ...	...	...	21	21
3. Expenditure from provincial funds Rs.	...	50,210	...	50,210
4. Expenditure from district or local funds ,,	...	63	...	63
5. Expenditure from municipal funds ,,	...	...	...	..
6. Fees ... ... ,,	...	2,322	2,118	4,440
7. Other sources ... ... ,,	...	89,942	49,719	1,39,661
8. Total expenditure ... ... ,,	...	1,42,537	51,837	1,94,374
MAKTABS.				
1. Institutions ... ... for males ...	2,523	...	241	2,764
for females ...	764	...	50	814
2. Pupils ... ... males ...	63,803	...	4,818	68,621
females ...	20,891	...	1,283	22,174
3. Expenditure from provincial funds Rs.	14,832	...	...	14,832
4. Expenditure from district or local funds ,,	2,91,691	...	...	2,91,691
5. Expenditure from municipal funds ,,	56,697	...	...	56,697
6. Fees ... ... ,,	82,328	...	4,260	86,588
7. Other sources ... ... ,,	74,363	...	10,907	85,270
8. Total expenditure ... ... ,,	5,19,911	...	15,167	5,35,078
TOLS.				
1. Institutions ... ... for males ...	...	293	22	315
for females ...	...	...	...	...
2. Pupils ... ... males ...	...	8,784	472	9,256
females ...	...	9	...	9
3. Expenditure from provincial funds Rs.	...	86,344	...	86,344
4. Expenditure from district or local funds ,,	...	240	...	240
5. Expenditure from municipal funds ,,	...	330	...	330
6. Fees ... ... ,,	...	524	120	644
7. Other sources ... ... ,,	...	1,56,817	18,547	1,75,364
8. Total expenditure ... ... ,,	...	2,44,255	18,667	2,62,922
SANSKRIT PATHSHALAS.				
1. Institutions ... ... for males ...	734	...	34	768
for females ...	...	...	...	...
2. Pupils ... ... males ...	18,871	...	653	19,524
females ...	332	...	4	336
3. Expenditure from provincial funds Rs	30	...	...	30
4. Expenditure from district or local funds ,,	89,577	...	...	89,577
5. Expenditure from municipal funds ,,	6,628	...	...	6,628
6. Fees ... ... ,,	9,243	...	48	9,291
7. Other sources ... ... ,,	24,200	...	2,315	26,515
8. Total expenditure ... ... ,,	1,29,678	...	2,363	1,32,041

GENERAL TABLES.

GENERAL TABLE I.—Classification of Educational Institutions in

	For Males.			
	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.
1	2	3	4	5
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.				
University	...	...	...	1
Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.	1	...	...	...
Colleges—				
Arts and Science	4	...	...	3
Law	1	...	...	
Medicine	1	...	...	...
Education	2	...	...	...
Engineering	1	...	...	...
Agriculture	1	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...
Veterinary	1	...	...	...
Intermediate and Second grade Colleges.	1	...	...	2
Totals ...	12		...	5
High schools	24	...	...	100
Middle schools ... English ...	7	189	9	297
Middle schools ... Vernacular ...	...	111	5	17
Primary schools	104	2,736	362	19,307
Totals ...	135	3,036	376	19,721
Special Schools—				
Art	...	...	...	...
Law	2	...	...	...
Medical	2	...	...	...
Normal and Training	117	...	...	4
Engineering *	1	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial ...	19	...	...	15
Commercial †	...	...	...	3
Agricultural	...	...	...	...
Reformatory	1	...	...	...
Schools for defectives	...	...	...	2
Schools for adults	...	...	...	1
Other schools	7	...	...	228
Totals ...	149	...	...	253
TOTALS FOR RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	296	3,036	376	19,979
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ...	...	1	...	...
GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS.	296	3,037	376	19,979

* Includes survey schools (none in the province).

† Includes clerical schools.

Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1930-31.

		For females.					
Unaided.	Total.	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1
...	17	1	...	...	...	...	1
38	162	2	...	...	4	...	6
45	547	1	...	...	18	4	23
2	135	4	...	...	5	1	10
3,145	(a)25,654	7	126	67	2,063	218	2,481(b)
3,230	26,498	14	126	67	2,090	223	2,520
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	122	5	...	...	7	...	12
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	37(c)	...	...	...	9	2	11
7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...
1	2(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	352	...	...	...	1	...	1
129	531	5	...	....	18	2	25
3,359	27,046	20	126	67	2,108	225	2,546
1,707	1,708(e)	...	...	...	...	188	188(f)
5,066	28,754	20	126	67	2,108	413	2,734

(a) Includes 301 night schools.
(b) Includes 1 night school.
(c) Includes 1 night school.
(d) Includes 1 night school.
(e) Includes 30 night schools.
(f) Includes 1 night school.

GENERAL TABLE II-A.—Distribution of scholars attending Educationaal

—	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
READING IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
University and Intermediate Education.									
Arts and Science ...	2,095	1,776	1,027	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	346	309	118	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	233	191	134	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	73	66	63	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	256	224	195	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	18	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	49	44	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	3,070	2,628	1,602	...	...	...	...	...	...
School and Special Education.									
In High schools ..	9,794	8,156	1,220	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Middle { English ...	962	767	144	20,573	16,450	939	1,332	1,031	...
schools { Vernacular ...	...	...	...	11,825	9,425	770	471	408	5
In Primary schools ...	5,850	4,240	1	137,462	105,245	20	20,214	14,987	...
Totals ...	16,606	13,163	1,365	170,160	131,120	1,729	22,017	16,426	5
In Art schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Law schools ...	123	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Medical schools ...	372	272	294	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Training schools ...	2,093	1,915	2,085	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Engineering schools (1)	114	104	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Technical and Industrial schools ...	978	684	166	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Commercial schools (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Agricultural schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Reformatory schools ...	261	278	261	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In other schools ...	1,100	839	281	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,041	4,199	3,154	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS FOR RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS	24,717	19,990	6,121	170,160	131,120	1,729	22,017	16,426	5
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	...	...	...	115	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL, ALL INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.	24,717	19,990	6,121	170,275	131,120	1,729	22,017	16,426	5

(1) Includes survey schools.
(2) Includes clerical schools.

(a) Includes 34 M. A. and 2 M. Sc. students of colleges at Patna and 2 M. A. students of the Ravenshaw College reading Law also. Also includes 52 students of the latter reading Law only.

(b) Excludes 36 students reading M.A. and M. Sc. also, and shown against "Arts and Science".

(c) Includes 153 students not reading the University Course.

Institutions for Males in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1930-31.

Aided.			Unaided.						
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of females included in column 17.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,485	1,268	360	...	...	...	(a)3,580	3,044	1,387	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)346	309	118	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	233	191	134	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	73	66	63	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)256	224	195	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	18	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	49	44	47	...
1,485	1,268	360	...	...	...	4,555	3,896	1,962	6
26,680	21,542	3,427	9,963	7,880	776	46,437	37,578	5,423	72
32,063	25,610	4,121	4,862	3,999	347	60,092	47,857	5,551	244
1,719	1,321	63	234	183	...	14,249	11,337	838	65
582,695	468,143	1,339	71,274	5,6927	18	(d)817,495	649,542	1,378	48,409
643,157	516,616	8,950	86,333	68,989	1,141	938,273	746,314	13,190	48,790
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	123	107	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	372	272	294	5
91	90	78	19	15	19	2,203	2,020	2,182	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	114	104	67	...
1,071	562	387	52	48	...	(e)2,101	1,294	553	3
96	80	8	167	143	...	363	223	8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	261	278	261	...
79	76	54	...	...	...	79	76	54	19
29	18	...	71	56	...	(f)100	74	...	2
7,829	6,125	346	4,028	3,083	616	12,957	10,047	1,243	9
9,195	6,951	873	4,337	3,345	635	18,573	14,495	4,662	38
653,837	524,835	10,183	90,670	72,334	1,776	961,401	764,705	19,814	48,834
...	...	...	46,803	.	20	(g)46,918	...	20	1,562
653,837	524,835	10,183	137,473	72,334	1,796	1,008,319	764,705	19,834	50,396

(d) Includes 6,025 pupils of night schools.

(e) Includes 200 pupils of night schools.

(f) Includes 29 pupils of night schools.

(g) Includes 818 pupils of night schools.

GENERAL TABLE I-B.—Distribution of scholars attending Educational Institutions

—	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily at endance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
READING IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.									
Arts and Science ...	3	3	2	...	...	..	..	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals .	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION.									
In High schools ...	621	444	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Middle schools. { English ...	158	107	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Middle schools. { Vernacular	517	338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Primary schools ...	565	358	5	4,423	3,262	...	2,909	2,034	...
Totals ...	1,861	1,247	103	4,423	3,262	...	2,909	2,034	...
In Medical schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Training schools ...	111	82	103	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Technical and Industrial schools.	..	...	....	...	...	...	...	..	...
In Commercial schools	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In other schools ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	111	82	103	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS FOR RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	1,975	1,332	208	4,423	3,262	...	2,909	2,034	...
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.	1,975	1,332	208	4,423	3,262	...	2,909	2,034	...
GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS. MALES AND FEMALES.	26,692	21,322	6,329	174,698	134,382	1,729	24,926	18,460	5

for females in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1930-31.

Aided			Unaided.						
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of males included in column 17.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	...
951	772	403	...	...	...	1,572	1,216	475	70
2,829	2,376	738	713	624	416	3,700	3,107	1,180	214
813	703	508	57	38	24	1,387	1,079	532	53
49,364	39,428	1,313	5,121	4,154	...	(a)62,382	49,236	1,318	1,726
53,957	43,279	2,962	5,891	4,816	440	69,041	54,638	3,505	2,063
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
138	128	127	...	...	...	249	210	230	...
355	313	107	36	33	12	391	346	119	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	18	50	...	...	...	50	18	50	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
187	152	103	...	...	...	187	152	103	87
730	611	387	36	33	12	877	726	502	87
54,687	43,890	3,349	5 927	4,849	452	69,921	55,367	4,009	2,150
...	...	...	3,727	..	7	(b)3,727	...	7	33
54,687	43,890	3,349	9,654	4,849	459	73,648	55,367	4,016	2,183
708,524	568,725	13,532	147,127	77,183	2,255	1,081,967	820,072	23,850	...

a) Includes 40 pupils in night schools.
(b) Includes 12 pupils in night schools.

GENERAL TABLE III-A.—Expenditure on education for

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 5,01,955 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

*Miscellaneous (on page xiii) includes the following main items :—

Scholarships or stipends ... Rs. 2,65,883

—	Government Institutions.					
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.	5,289	...	...	...	...	5,289
Arts and Science Colleges ...	6,73,208	...	...	1,80,585	8,922	8,62,715
Professional Colleges. Law	22,960	...	...	42,775	...	65,735
Professional Colleges. Medicine ...	1,87,359	...	...	34,028	...	2,21,387
Professional Colleges. Education ...	71,573	...	...	...	140	71,713
Professional Colleges. Engineering ...	1,72,569	...	...	19,261	...	1,91,830
Professional Colleges. Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges. Veterinary ...	41,339	...	...	4,180	3,000	48,518
Intermediate Colleges ...	3,334	...	...	7,260	250	10,844
Totals ...	11,77,630	...	...	2,88,089	12,312	14,78,031
SCHOOL EDUCATION. GENERAL.						
High schools	4,04,199	...	...	2,92,573	4,057	7,00,829
Middle schools English ...	31,225	...	...	8,353	242	39,820
Middle schools Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools	71,632	...	...	2,940	32	74,604
Totals ...	5,07,056	...	...	3,03,866	4,331	8,15,253
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	7,226	..	7,226
Medical schools	1,13,456	...	...	14,138	5,335	1,32,929
Normal and Training schools ...	3,57,731	...	...	8,893	165	3,66,789
Engineering schools* ...	48,679	..	...	7,106	...	55,785
Technical and Industrial schools	2,62,235	...	...	17,705	9,373	2,89,313
Commercial schools†	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	1,01,506	...	...	...	6,705	1,08,211
Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	86,459	...	...	...	...	86,459
Totals ...	9,70,066	...	...	55,068	21,578	10,46,712
GRAND TOTALS ...	26,54,752	...	...	6,47,023	38,221	33,39,996

* Includes Survey schools (non in the provinced).

† Includes clerical schools.

Males in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1930-31.

Hostel charges (recurring)	..	...	Rs. 3,92,296.
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	.. 7,19,071.

District Board and Municipal Institutions.						Aided Institutions.		
Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,65,230	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,303	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,533	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,07,002	...	...
...	2,18,530	8,989	2,04,258	6,987	4,33,764	69,074	1,89,805	3,947
...	1,58,043	8,008	52,683	1,237	2,19,971	1,260	9,323	960
1,231	8,98,277	1,55,679	1,86,193	1,18,309	13,59,689	42,947	23,83,865	86,193
1,231	12,74,850	1,72,676	4,43,134	1,26,533	20,18,424	4,20,283	25,82,993	91,100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	8,595	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	68,782	97	144
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,436	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,744	...	135
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	384	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	63,640	567	330
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,48,197	1,048	609
1,231	12,74,850	1,72,676	4,43,134	1,26,533	20,18,424	7,69,013	25,84,041	91,709

GENERAL TABLE III-A—*concld.*

—	Aided Institutions—*concld.*			Recognized unaided Institutions.		
	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.
	16	17	18	19	20	21
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University	2,44,975	19,003	2,88,978	...	...	..
Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts and Science Colleges ...	1,15,508	29,057	3,09,795	...	...	..
Professional Colleges. Law	...	...	...	...	...	..
Professional Colleges. Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges. Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges. Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges. Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges. Veterinary ...	...	...	..	...	..	...
Intermediate Colleges ...	5,747	4,034	20,084	...	...	...
Totals ...	3,66,230	52,094	6,18,857	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION. GENERAL.						
High schools	7,59,563	1,61,062	12,27,627	2,29,391	70,687	3,00 078
Middle schools English ...	3,34,187	1,23,807	7,20,820	42,236	42,024	84,260
Middle schools Vernacular ...	5,024	4,508	21,075	...	1,753	1,753
Primary schools	6,37,133	6,24,988	37,75,126	1,17,785	84.035	2,01,820
Totals ...	17,35,907	9,14,365	57,44,648	3,89,412	1,98,499	5,87,911
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training schools ...	...	2,890	11,485	...	1.800	1,800
Engineering schools * ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools	969	1,76,403	2,46,395	...	4,620	4,620
Commercial schools†	4,415	1,700	8,551	5,665	995	6,660
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	862	5,231	10,972	...	...	...
Schools for Adults	23	30	437	...	264	264
Other schools	2,428	1,01,570	1,68,535	313	99,538	99,851
Totals ...	8,697	2,87,824	4,46,375	5,978	1,07,217	1,13,195
GRAND TOTALS ...	21,10,834	12,54,283	68,09,680	3,95,390	3,05,716	7,01,106

*Includes Survey schools (none in the province).
†Includes clerical schools.

GENERAL TABLE III-A—*concld.*

—	Total expenditure from—					Grand total.
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	
	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	1,30,171	...	...	...	...	1,30,171
Inspection	8,63,067	...	1,299	...	...	8,64,366
Buildings, furniture and apparatus	9,58,199	4,04,876	79,763	51,532	4,04,236	18,98,606
Miscellaneous (*vide* page x) ...	5,64,797	1,90,432	9,037	2,44,658	3,68,325	13,77,249
Totals ...	25,16,234	5,95,308	90,099	2,96,190	7,72,561	42,70,392
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.						
University	25,000	...	...	2,44,975	19,003	2,88,978 (a)
Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.	5,289	...	...	...	...	5,289 (a)
Arts and Science Colleges ...	8,38,438	...	...	2,96,093	37,979	11,72,510
Professional Colleges. Law	22,960	...	...	42,775	...	65,735
Professional Colleges. Medicine ...	1,87,359	...	...	34,028	...	2,21,387
Professional Colleges. Education ...	71,573	...	...	...	140	71,713
Professional Colleges. Engineering ...	1,72,569	...	...	19,261	...	1,91,830
Professional Colleges. Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges. Veterinary ...	41,338	...	...	4,180	3,000	48,518
Intermediate Colleges ...	13,637	...	...	13,007	4,284	30,928
Totals ...	13,78,163	...	...	6,54,319	64,406	20,96,888
SCHOOL EDUCATION. GENERAL.						
High schools	7,11,201	...	...	12,81,527	2,35,806	22,28,534
Middle schools English ...	1,00,299	4,08,335	12,936	5,89,034	1,73,060	12,83,664
Middle schools Vernacular ...	1,260	1,67,366	8,968	57,707	7,498	2,42,799
Primary schools	1,15,810	32,82,142	2,41,872	9,44,051	8,27,364	54,11,239
Totals ...	9,28,570	38,57,843	2,63,776	28,72,319	12,43,728	91,66,236
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	7,226	...	7,226
Medical schools	1,13,456	...	...	14,138	5,335	1,32,929
Normal and Training schools ...	3,66,326	...	...	8,893	4,855	3,80,074
Engineering schools*	48,679	...	...	7,106	...	55,785
Technical and Industrial schools	3,31,017	97	144	18,674	1,90,396	5,40,328
Commercial schools†	2,436	...	...	10,080	2,695	15,211
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	1,01,506	...	...	...	6,705	1,08,211
Schools for Defectives ...	4,744	...	135	862	5,231	10,972
Schools for Adults	...	384	...	23	294	701
Other schools	1,50,099	567	330	2,741	2,01,108	3,54,845
Totals ...	11,18,263	1,048	609	69,743	4,16,619	16,06,282
GRAND TOTALS ...	59,41,230	44,54,199	3,54,484	38,92,571	24,97,314	1,71,39,793

(a) Represents indirect expenditure only.
* Includes Survey schools (none in the province).
† Includes clerical schools.

GENERAL TABLE III-B.—Expenditure on Education for

*Miscellaneous includes the following main items :—

Scholarships or stipends ... Rs. 21,673.

—	Government Institutions.					
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate colleges ...	5,980	...	...	156	...	6,136
Totals ...	5,980	...	...	156	...	6,136
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
GENERAL.						
High schools	71,260	...	...	13,509	...	84,769
Middle schools { English ...	6,829	...	...	...	...	6,829
Middle schools { Vernacular ...	12,683	...	...	...	...	12,683
Primary schools	10,302	...	...	...	...	10,302
Totals ...	1,01,074	...	...	13,509	..	1,14,583
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training schools ...	34,667	...	...	...	...	34,667
Technical and Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	...	...	..	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	34,667	...	...	...	...	34,667
GRAND TOTALS FOR FEMALES	1,41,721	...	...	13,665	..	1,55,386
Grand Totals for Males ...	26,54,752	...		6,47,023	38,221	33,39,996
GRAND TOTALS FOR ALL ...	27,96,473	...	...	6,60,688	38,221	34,95,382

females in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1930-31.

Hostel charges (recurring) ... ... Rs. 99,869.
Contingencies and miscellaneous .. ... ,, 46,404.

District Board and Municipal Institutions.						Aided Institutions.		
Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	29,467	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	37,602	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	8,265	...	...
...	48,631	39,659	710	947	89,947	28,572	2,17,243	41,531
...	48,631	39,659	710	947	89,947	1,03,906	2,17,243	41,531
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	19,104	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	5,352	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	360	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	720	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	25,536	...	...
...	48,631	39,659	710	947	89,947	1,29,442	2,17,243	41,531
1,231	12,74,850	1,72,676	4,43,134	1,26,533	20,18,424	7,69,013	25,84,041	91,709
1,231	13,23,481	2,12,335	4,43,844	1,27,480	21,08,871	8,98,455	28,01,284	1,33,240

GENERAL TABLE III-B—*contd.*

—	Aided Institutions—*concld.*			Recognized unaided Institutions.		
	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.
	16	17	18	19	20	21
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
GENERAL.						
High schools	37,183	13,831	80,481	...	...	...
Middle schools { English ...	13,757	52,064	1,03,423	202	13,889 (a)	14,091
Middle schools { Vernacular ...	1,365	8,477	18,107	...	1,168	1,168
Primary schools	25,153	73,286	3,85,785	765	9,195	9,960
Totals ...	77,458	1,47,658	5,87,796	967	24,252	25,219
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training schools ...	1,040	9,767	29,911	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools	...	14,938	20,290	...	420	420
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	360	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	2,481	3,201	...	...	...
Totals ...	1,040	27,186	53,762	...	420	420
GRAND TOTALS FOR FEMALES	78,498	1,74,844	6,41,558	967	24,672	25,639
Grand Totals for Males ...	21,10,834	12,54,283	68,09,880	3,95,390	3,05,716 (a)	7,01,106
GRAND TOTALS FOR ALL ...	21,89,332	14,29,127	74,51,438	3,96,357	3,30,388	7,26,745

(a) Includes a Government grant of Rs. 1,940 for buildings to an unaided middle English school

GENERAL TABLE III-B—*concld.*

—	Total expenditure from—					
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Grand total.
	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	11,576	...	...	...	...	11,576
Inspection	55,021	...	...	...	...	55,021
Buildings, furniture and apparatus	73,179	17,366	23,468	237	47,109	1,61,329
*Miscellaneous (vide page xiv)	71,886	22,137	1,174	31,895	40 854	1,67,946
Totals ...	2,11,662	39,473	24,642	32,132	87,963	3,95,872
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.						
Arts colleges...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate colleges ...	5,980	...	...	156	...	6,136
Totals ...	5,980	...	...	156	...	6,136
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
GENERAL.						
High schools	1,00.727	...	...	50,692	13,831	1,65,250
Middle schools { English ...	46,371	...	...	13:59	64,013	1,24,343
Middle schools { Vernacular ...	20,948	..	...	1,365	9,645	31,958
Primary schools	38,8.4	2,65,874	81,190	26,628	83,428	4,95,994
Totals ...	2,06,920	2,65,874	81,190	92,644	1,70,917	8, 7,545
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training schools ..	53,771	...	...	1,040	9,767	64,578
Technical and Industrial schools	5,352	...	...	...	15,358	20,710
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	360	...	...	...	...	360
Reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	720	...	...	...	2,481	3,201
Totals ..	60,203	...	...	1,040	27,606	88,849
GRAND TOTALS FOR FEMALES	4,84,765	3,05,347	1,05,832	1,25,972	2,86,486	13,08,402
Grand Totals for Males ...	59.41,230	44,54,199	3,54.484	38,92,571	24,97,314	1,71,39,798
GRAND TOTALS FOR ALL ...	(b) 64,25,995	(c) 47,59,546	(d) 4,60,316	40,18,543	27,83,800	1,84,48,200

(*b*) Includes Rs. 1,735 contributed by the Government of the United Provinces for the Bihar and Orissa Veterinary College; and Rs. 68,416 paid by the Government of Bengal and Rs. 1,676 by the Government of Assam for the Reformatory School at Hazaribagh.
(*c*) Includes Rs. 15,00,057 from Government funds.
(*d*) Includes Rs. 1,81,757 from Government funds.

GENERAL TABLE IV-A.—Race or creed of male scholars receiving general education in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1930-31.

Race or creed.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of pupils from rural areas.
				High caste.	Others							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total population	...	5,978	122,459	13,425,755	1,478,943	1,902,720	324	47	861	828,976	16,765,163	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION.												
	CLASSES.											
Primary ...	I	297	10,343	332,850	15,539	56,851	12	3	163	25,906	441,970	420,745
	II	73	3,076	132,411	4,515	19,253	10	...	77	7,817	167,232	158,418
	III	73	2,704	97,720	3,106	12,646	2	...	57	5,660	120,968	114,341
	IV	67	1,623	41,509	348	3,029	2	2	53	2,147	49,680	45,246
	V	62	1,493	33,501	205	2,096	...	...	39	1,353	38,849	35,157
Middle ...	VI	32	846	20,409	61	2,140	...		30	503	24,021	20,663
	VII	32	718	18,342	50	1,575	...	...	18	384	21,419	18,129
†High ...	VIII	32	273	7,135	10	1,222	...	1	9	65	8,747	5,967
	IX	11	218	5,637	8	914	...	1	9	41	6,839	4,475
	X	14	159	4,939	1	774	1	...	4	41	5,915	3,709
	XI	1	145	4,260	1	660	...	1	6	33	5,106	3,299
Totals	...	694	21,589	698,710	22,844	103,269	27	8	465	43,949	891,546	830,149
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.												
Intermediate classes.	1st year	1	17	902	...	154	..	..	...	5	1,079	662
	2nd year	1	24	994	...	155	...	...	...	5	1,179	718
Degree classes	1st year	1	4	342	...	56		...	..	2	405	253
	2nd year	1	9	561	1	112	...	...	...	1	695	389
	3rd year		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post-graduate classes.	1st year	1	3	66	...	21	...	...	...	...	91	66
	2nd year	...	3	63	...	14	...	...	...	...	80	45
Research students	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	2
Totals	...	5	60	2,931	1	512	...	...	...	13	3,522*	2,135
SCHOLARS IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.		699	21,649	701,641	22,845	103,772	27	8	465	43,962	895,068	833,284
SCHOLARS IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.		..	113	33,180	673	9,890	..	..	16	1,517	45,389	40,423
GRAND TOTALS	...	699	21,762	734,821	23,518	113,662	27	8	481	45,479	940,457	872,707

* Excludes 52 students of the Ravenshaw College reading law only.

†Lines could not be drawn, as the middle and high departments begin from classes VII and IX, respectively, in European Schools

GENERAL TABLE IV-B.—Race or creed of female scholars receiving general education in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1930-31.

Race or creed.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of pupils from rural areas.
				Higher castes.	Others.							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total Population ...		4,387	124,347	13,740,871	523,347	1,897,462	181	38	614	958,236	17,239,383	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION.												
	Classes.											
Primary	I	367	6,702	51,508	1,884	16,919	...	1	56	1,345	78,782	69,166
	II	84	1,558	14,732	355	3,535	...	1	3	270	20,538	17,461
	III	97	1,309	8,097	106	1,794	...	1	12	122	11,538	9,353
	IV	83	751	1,216	14	95	...	2	...	24	2,154	1,166
	V	53	644	739	3	33	...	2	...	20	1,494	822
Middle	VI	46	326	183	1	3	...	...	...	...	559	207
	VII	29	280	136	...	1	...	...	...	...	446	148
*High	VIII	15	46	49	...	1	...	...	...	...	111	16
	IX	5	24	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	17
	X	...	22	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	4
	XI	1	16	12	..	...	..	...	...	...	29	7
Totals ...		779	11,678	76,708	2,303	22,381	...	7	71	1,781	115,708	93,367
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.												
Intermediate classes.	1st year	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
	2nd year	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Degree classes	1st year	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...
	2nd year	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	3rd year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Post-graduate classes.	1st year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	2nd year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Research students ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...		...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3
SCHOLARS IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.		779	11,682	76,713	2,303	22,381	...	7	71	1,781	1,15,777	93,370
SCHOLARS IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.		...	40	3,500	98	1,477	...	...	...	141	5,356	4,719
GRAND TOTALS ...		779	11,722	80,213	2,401	23,[illegible]8	...	7	71	1,[illegible]32	121,033	1,03,089

*Lines could not be drawn, as the middle and high departments begin from classes VII and IX, respectively, in European Schools.

GENERAL TABLE V-A.—Race or creed of male scholars receiving vocational and special education in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1930-31.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of pupils from rural areas.
			Higher castes.	Others.							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SCHOOL EDUCATION.											
Art schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ...	...	1	111	...	11	...	...	...	...	123	95
Medical schools ...	..	7	294	...	66	...	...	...	...	367	295
Normal and Training schools.	...	160	1,657	15	276	...	...	...	95	2,203	2,152
Engineering and Surveying schools.	...	11	99	2	2	...	...	...	...	114	81
Technical and Industrial schools.	90	339	1,254	120	212	...	6	31	46	2,098	1,152
Commercial schools	1	13	209	...	40	...	...	...	...	263	189
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	...	4	112	51	90	...	...	...	4	261	261
Schools for Defectives	...	29	24	3	4	...	...	...	...	60	...
Schools for Adults	...	22	22	...	54	..	...	...	...	98	27
Other schools ...	...	96	9,043	27	3,844	...	...	1	24	13,035	10,644
Totals ...	91	682	12,825	218	4,599		6	32	169	18,622	14,896
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.											
Law	...	...	338	...	59	...	...	...	1	398*	236
Medicine ...	...	3	181	...	49	...	...	...	...	233	74
Education ...	...	3	62	...	8	...	...	...	...	73†	21
Engineering ...	...	1	92	...	10	...	...	...	...	103	63
Agriculture ...	...	...	14	...	2	...	...	2	...	18	...
Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science	...	4	27	...	16	...	...	...	2	49	23
Totals ...	...	11	714	...	144	...	...	2	3	874	417
GRAND TOTALS	91	693	13,539	218	4,743	...	6	34	172	19,496	15,313

*Includes 52 students of the Ravenshaw College reading Law only.

†Excludes 153 students not reading the University Course.

GENERAL TABLE V-B.—Race or creed of female scholars receiving vocational and special education in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1930-31.

—	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of pupils from rural areas.
			Higher castes.	Others.							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SCHOOL EDUCATION.											
Art schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...
Law schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	5
Normal and Training schools.	...	128	87	1	33	...	...	...	...	249	126
Engineering and Surveying schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools.	...	356	35	...	2	...	...	...	1	394	309
Commercial schools.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools .	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50	50
Reformatory schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives.	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
Schools for Adults	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Other schools ...	..	100	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	108
Totals ...	1	657	131	1	35	...	...	1	2	828	600
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.											
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTALS...	1	657	131	1	35	...	...	1	2	828	600

GENERAL TABLE VI-A.—Teachers (Men) in the Province of Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1930-31.

—	Trained Teachers with the following educational qualifications.					Untrained Teachers.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers	Grand total of teachers.
						Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
	A degree.	Passed Intermediate or matric. or school final.	Passed middle school.	Passed upper primary or lower primary school.	Lower qualifications.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.												
Primary schools—												
Government ...	...	5	260	30	...	...	...	1	14	295	15	310
District Board and Municipal.	...	6	3,998	827	...	...	...	13	2,691	4,831	2,704	7,535
Aided ...	...	16	8,913	2,983	1	...	1	10	14,114	11,913	14,125	26,038
Unaided ...	..	1	200	78	1	...	...	1	3,047	280	3,048	3,328
Totals ...	...	28	13,371	3,918	2	...	1	25	19,866	17,319	19,892	37,211
Middle schools—												
Government ...	8	14	28	...	...	...	...	5	8	50	13	63
District Board and Municipal.	...	191	1,096	30	...	...	35	45	436	1,317	516	1,833
Aided ...	2	216	741	23	...	5	61	125	578	982	769	1,751
Unaided ...	...	22	97	4	...	...	15	6	115	123	136	259
Totals ...	10	443	1,962	57	...	5	111	181	1,137	2,472	1,434	3,906
High schools—												
Government ...	183	89	106	...	...	14	14	32	74	378	134	512
District Board and Municipal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	81	172	159	2	...	83	306	128	487	414	1,004	1,418
Unaided ...	13	44	34	...	...	5	143	8	272	91	428	519
Totals ...	277	305	799	2	...	102	463	168	833	883	1,566	2,449
GRAND TOTAL...	287	776	15,632	3,977	2	107	575	374	21,836	20,674	22,892	43,566

GENERAL TABLE VI-B.—Teachers (Women) in the Province of Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1930-31.

—	Trained Teachers with the following educational qualifications.					Untrained Teachers.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
						Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
	A degree.	Passed Intermediate or matric. or school final.	Passed middle school.	Passed upper primary or lower primary school.	Lower qualifications.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.												
Primary schools—												
Government ...	...	...	12	9	...	...	...	2	2	21	4	25
District Board and Municipal.	...	1	35	46	...	...	...	1	115	82	116	198
Aided ...		29	147	112	8	...	1	2	960	296	963	1,259
Unaided ...	...	...	15	5	..	...	...	...	120	20	120	140
Totals ...	...	30	209	172	8	...	1	5	1,197	419	1,203	1,622
Middle schools—												
Government ..	...	3	13	7	...	...	...	1	1	23	2	25
District Board and Municipal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	2	16	116	18	...	1	5	7	46	152	59	211
Unaided ...	1	2	18	4	...	...	...	11	13	25	24	49
Totals ...	3	21	147	29	...	1	5	19	60	200	85	285
High schools—												
Government ...	9	4	9	1	...	...	4	1	9	23	14	37
District Board and Municipal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	5	20	9	8	10	...	3	2	15	52	20	72
Unaided ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	14	24	18	9	10	...	7	3	24	75	34	109
GRAND TOTAL	17	75	374	210	18	1	13	27	1,281	694	1,322	2,016

GENERAL TABLE VII.—European Education in Bihar and Orissa during the official year 1930-31.

Total European and Anglo-Indian population.			Percentage to European and Anglo-Indian population of those at school.		
Males—	Females—	Total—	Males—	Females—	Total—
5,978	4,387	10,365	13·1	18·5	15·4

—	Institutions.	Scholars on 31st March 1931.	Number of females in institutions for males and *vice versa*.	Number of non-Europeans on the rolls.	Teachers.		Expenditure from—				
					Trained.	Untrained.	Government funds.	Local funds.*	Fees.	Other sources.	Total expenditure.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High schools ...	3	466	70	72	20	12	25,900	...	39,342	31,417	96,659
Middle schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Primary schools ...	9	274	113	5	14	6	7,095	..	13,002	16,135	36,232
Totals ...	12	740	183	77	34	18	32,995	...	52,344	47,552	1,32,891
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.											
High schools ...	2	430	70	82	17	10	15,347	...	34,146	8,288	57,781
Middle schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools ...	7	425	158	19	19	11	11,471	...	19,912	13,154	44,537
Totals ...	9	855	228	101	36	21	26,818	...	54,058	21,442	1,02,318
GRAND TOTALS FOR ALL INSTITUTIONS.	21	1,595	411	178	70	39	59,813	...	1,06,402	68,994	2,35,209

Expenditure on buildings by Public Works Department—Nil.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

	Rs.
Scholarships and stipends ...	11,962
Hostel charges (recurring) ...	1,02,219
Contingencies and Miscellaneous.	8,398

Inspection ...	2,869	...	...	...	2,869
Buildings, etc.	59,322	...	185	68,809	1,28,314
Miscellaneous...	47,327	...	13,896	11,356	1,22,579
Totals ...	1,09,518	...	64,079	80,165	2,53,762
GRAND TOTALS.	1,69,331	...	1,70,481	1,49,159	4,88,971

* Includes both District Board and Municipal Funds.

GENERAL TABLE VIII.—Examination results, Bihar and Orissa, for the official year 1930-31.

Examination.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of Examinees.			Number passed.			Number of Examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.												
ARTS AND SCIENCE.												
M. A.	92	26	118	49	16	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. Sc.	24	...	24	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. A. (Honours) ...	150	1	151	72	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Sc. (Honours) ...	13	...	13	5 (a)	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. A. (Pass) ...	681	25	706	263 (b)	4	267	...			...	...	...
B. Sc. (Pass) ...	69	...	69	28	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
LAW.												
Master of Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Law ...	326	...	326	189	...	189	...	...	...	...	...	...
MEDICINE.												
M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. B., B. S.	102	...	102	47	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
ENGINEERING.												
Bachelor of C. E. ...	33	...	33	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
EDUCATION.												
B. Ed.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.												
Intermediate in Arts ...	1,009	43	1,052	422	11	436	1	...	1	...	...	...
Intermediate in Science	530	...	530	204	...	204	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate in Civil Engineering.	24	...	24	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.												
(a) ON COMPLETION OF HIGH SCHOOL COURSE.												
Matriculation ...	4,259	321	4,580	1,705	102	1,807	12	8	20	10	1	11
School Leaving ...	67	2	69	22	1	23	4	1	5	4	1	5

* Appearing from a recognized institution.
(a) Includes 24 candidates for Honours.
(b) „ 4 candidates „ „

GENERAL TABLE VIII—*concld.*

Examination.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of Examinees.			Number passed.			Number of Examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(*a*) ON COMPLETION OF HIGH SCHOOL COURSE —*concld.*												
European High school ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambridge School Certificate.	12	3	15	7	2	9	2	...	2	2	...	2
(*b*) ON COMPLETION OF MIDDLE SCHOOL COURSE.												
Cambridge Junior ...	21	...	21	10	...	10	11	...	11	4	...	4
European Middle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Vernacular Middle	11,859	4	11,863	8,316	2	8,318	173 (*c*)	7	180	132 (*d*)	3	135
Vernacular Middle ...	(*a*)4,429	180	4,609	(*b*)3,557	56	3,613	107	34	141	76	18	94
(*c*) ON COMPLETION OF PRIMARY COURSE.												
Upper Primary ...	34,070	...	34,070	28,408	...	28,408	946	2	948	730	2	732
Lower Primary ...	94,015	...	94,015	66,092	...	66,092	6,807	...	6,807	4,872	...	4,872
(*d*) ON COMPLETION OF VOCATIONAL COURSE.												
For teachers' certificates :—												
Vernacular, Higher	132	50	182	117	32	149	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular, Lower	1,731	609	2,340	1,295	179	1,474	63	...	63	60	...	60
At Art schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Law schools ...	38	...	38	31	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Medical schools ...	104	...	104	57	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Engineering schools †	63	...	63	41	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Technical and Industrial schools.	824	...	824	704	...	704	14	...	14	11	...	11
At Commercial schools	299	...	299	263	...	263	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At other schools†† ...	31	...	31	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Appearing from a recognized institution.

† Includes survey schools.

†† The results of Madrasas and Sanskrit Pols are shown in Chapter VIII.

(*a*) Includes 2,361 candidates from M. E. schools.

(*b*) Includes 1,187 candidates who appeared for the M. E. examination.

(*c*) Includes 33 candidates from M. E. schools.

(*d*) Includes 3 candidates who appeared for the M. E. examination.

GENERAL TABLE IX.

GENERAL TABLE IX.—Statistics of educational institutions in rural areas

Types of institutions.	Number of Institutions and Scholars.							
	Government.		District Board.		Private.		Total.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I.—RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.								
FOR MALES.								
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools	2	522	...	...	58	12,774	60	13,296
Middle Schools	2	237	300	32,698	310	13,168	612	64,103
Primary Schools	55	4,777	2,731	1,37,310	21,782	6,30.407	24,598	7,72,494
Training Schools	115	2,006	...	...	5	110	120	2,176
Agricultural Schools... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for adults	...	...	...	...	1	29	1	29
Other schools	13	846	...	...	259	7,886	272	8,732
Total ...	217	8,448	3,031	1,70,008	22,415	6,82,374	25,663	8,60,830
FOR FEMALES.								
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools	2	210	...	...	6	1,104	8	1,314
Primary Schools	1	42	125	4,395	2,036	45,836	2,162	50,273
Training Schools	2	40	...	...	4	64	6	104
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	1	50	1	50
Schools for adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	8	456	8	456
Total ...	5	292	125	4,395	2,055	47,510	2,185	52,197
Grand Total for all recognized Institutions.	222	8,740	3,156	1,74,403	24,470	7,29,884	27,848	9,13,027
II.—UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.								
For Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,580	40,715
For Females	...	...	...	.	...	...	179	3,434
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,759	44,149
Grand Total for all Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	29,607	9,57,176

B. & O. G. P. (D. P. I.) no. 33—653—14-11-1931—M. M. G.

In the province of Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1930-31.

Expenditure on institutions.				Number of Teachers.			
From Government Funds.	From District Board Funds.	From other sources.	Total expenditure.	In Government schools.	In District Board schools.	In Private schools.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,66,945	777	5,42,033	8,09,755	33	...	729	762
82,532	7,98 484	7,59,771	16,40,787	16	1,745	1,697	3,458
1,01,336	35,96,144	17,06,619	54,04,099	253	6,605	27,266	34,124
3,78,924	...	15,246	3,94,170	136	...	12	148
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	384	103	487	..	...	3	3
1,77,213	889	1,53,863	3,31,965	25	..	437	462
10,06,950	43,96,678	31,77,635	85,81,263	463	8,350	30,144	38,957
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
16,030	189	24,189	39,399	10	...	68	78
8,876	2,94,232	60,200	3,63,308	2	220	2,265	2,487
24,351	...	4,982	29,333	5	.	10	15
360	...	...	360	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,042	...	13,357	18,399	...	...	23	23
54,659	2,94,412	1,01,728	4,50,799	17	220	2,367	2,604
10,61,609	46,91,090	3,27,363	90,32,062	480	8,570	32,511	41,561
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 3808-E.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

RESOLUTION.

The 3rd November 1931.

READ—

The report on the progress of education in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1930-31.

MR. G E. FAWCUS, C.I.E., O.B.E., was in charge of the department throughout the year. Mr. P. O. Whitlock, the Deputy Director, went on leave in the middle of October and was succeeded by Mr. S. C. Tripathi. Mr. F. R. Blair was appointed to the new post of Special Officer for Primary and Girls' Education in August and Miss P. D'Abreu was appointed to the post of Inspectress of Schools created in place of the post of Deputy Directress held in abeyance when Miss Dawson went on leave preparatory to retirement in July.

2. *Superior staff.*—Formal orders were issued in resolution no. 6234-E., dated the 15th November 1930, constituting the Bihar and Orissa Educational Service, class I, with effect from the 1st April 1930, and eight officers were appointed to the Men's Branch and two to the Women's Branch by the promotion of officers already in the service of Government. The cadre consists of forty-two posts in the Men's Branch and four posts in the Women's Branch of which thirty-four posts in the Men's Branch and two in the Women's Branch were either vacant or held in abeyance at the end of the year. Twenty-two of the posts left vacant were held by officers of the Indian Educational Service and two by officers recruited on contract. Arrangements were made to carry on the work of the other posts temporarily by officers on lower scales of pay. With the creation of the new service, the old Bihar and Orissa Educational Service

has been renamed " Class II " and the old junior branch " Class III ", the selection grade in class II being replaced by an extension of the time-scale.

With the creation of the Educational Service, class I, ten posts were abolished from the Indian Educational Service cadre including eight posts which were replaced by posts in the new class I and two posts of head master replaced by posts in class II. Two officers of the Indian Educational Service proceeded on leave preparatory to premature retirement and the service thus lost in all three officers including the late Mr. Horne, whose lamentable death was mentioned in last year's report.

Government greatly regret the tragic death of Mr. W. W. Henderson while acting as Principal of the Cuttack Training College. They also regret to record the loss of the valuable services of Mr. J. H. Thickett, Principal of the Patna Training College, who left India on retirement shortly after the close of the year.

3. *The Patna University.*—The Patna University fittingly expressed its appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Sir Saiyid Sultan Ahmad, Kt., lately Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University, to the cause of education by conferring on him the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Law. Of the new measures adopted by the Senate, the most important was the revision of the regulations for the diploma in education dividing the course into primary and secondary sections suitable for graduates, who intended to devote themselves to the administrative and the teaching sides of education, respectively. The admission granted to the Ranchi zila school in respect of its intermediate classes was extended for a further period of two years. The results of the various University examinations appear to have been eminently satisfactory.

4. *Collegiate education.*—The expenditure on collegiate education rose from Rs. 11½ lakhs to Rs. 12 lakhs, but the number of pupils showed a slight fall of 163 in first grade colleges and seventeen in second grade colleges. The number of students has decreased in every college throughout the province except in the Patna College which showed a slight increase. The year was a comparatively quiet one and cases of indiscipline even during the height of the civil disobedience movement were fortunately very rare. The number of girl students in the collegiate classes attached to the Ravenshaw Girls' School fell from seven to three but

five women students took their admission in the Ravenshaw College for men, thus beginning a movement among girl students to join colleges for men which Government welcome as a healthy sign of progress.

There was a sudden drop in the roll number at the Patna Law College from 524 in the previous year to 382 which is perhaps connected with a raising of the standard of the university examination. In view of this fall, it has been found possible to keep some of the posts of part-time lecturers vacant. The roll number remained constant at the Patna Training College and actually increased at the Cuttack Training College where no less than twenty students took their admission from Bihar or Chota Nagpur.

5. *Secondary education.*—Nine new high schools were started during the year and fifty-seven middle English schools including thirty-nine middle vernacular schools converted into middle English. The roll number, however, declined except in middle English schools where the large increase of fifty-seven new schools only added 1,004 boys to the rolls. Direct expenditure on secondary education rose by nearly Rs. 2 lakhs but the fall in the roll number due to the economic situation is likely to lead to financial embarrassment of many schools which depend to a large extent on their fee income.

The number of middle schools and high schools for girls remained constant but the number of pupils increased and Government are very pleased to note that female education is thus steadily forging ahead inspite of adverse circumstances. An additional member was added to the Board of Secondary Education to represent female education in recognition of the increase in the number of girl pupils in the secondary stage.

Government are pleased to note that good reports continue to be received of the vocational classes in middle schools. Seven schools had a carpentry class, seven others a tailoring section and three each have made arrangements for training in weaving and agriculture. It is indeed regrettable that no more money is available at present for opening similar classes in other schools

6. *Primary education.*—The number of primary schools for Indian boys fell from 26,153 to 25,645 and that of their pupils from 840,629 to 817,221. Six districts show a slight increase in number of pupils, while five show heavy losses chiefly in the Tirhut Division

which appears to have been most affected by the prevailing economic difficulties. In the case of girls' schools there was a decrease of thirty-two but this was counterbalanced by an increase of 677 in the total number of pupils. The figures quoted by the Director again prove that it is the least satisfactory kind of primary school which has disappeared on account of financial stringency and the inelastic nature of the resources of local bodies. The increase in the average cost of education per scholar from Rs 17-7-8 to Rs. 17-14-2 also reflects the disappearance of the inferior sort of school. The Director has further shown that the reduction in enrolment in class I is counterbalanced by a higher percentage of boys proceeding upwards from the infant class and it appears that the problem of stagnation in the infant class is thus slowly yielding to treatment.

7. A large and representative conference was appointed by Government in December 1930 to advise them on the subject of primary education including chiefly the comparative failure of general primary education system of the province as revealed in the Hartog Committee's report, the suggestions made by that committee with regard to the primary education of Muhammadans, the feasibility of introducing common text-books in Urdu and Hindi and a general revision of the syllabus. The conference has split up into sub-committees which are continuing their labours and Government trust that their recommendations will enable them to tackle this vast problem so as to utilise to the utmost all the resources available for primary education in the province. Needless to say, it is particularly necessary at the present moment to avoid duplication of effort, increase the efficiency of the teaching and reduce the cost of education.

8. Government are pleased to note that the experiment of free and compulsory education still continues in the Ranchi municipality and in the Gopalganj, Maharajganj, Banki and Jamhor areas They are also pleased to note that satisfactory arrangements are in process of being made for primary education in the Dinapore cantonment.

9. *Oriental studies.*—The Sanskrit Convocation and Council were reconstituted during the year with a large elected element. The roll number in the two Sanskrit colleges showed an increase of fourteen. The results of the examinations conducted by the Sanskrit Association were satisfactory.

The number of recognised Sanskrit *tols* increased by fifteen, while the number of recognised Sanskrit *pathshalas* decreased by eleven, the number of pupils showing a corresponding increase and decrease in both cases. Curiously enough unrecognised *tols* and *pathshalas* seem to have been affected the other way, the number of unrecognised *tols* having decreased by five, while the number of unrecognised *pathshalas* increased by fifteen.

The number of recognised *madrasas* decreased by one, but the number of pupils actually increased by 373. Recognised *maktabs* decreased by fifty-one, but the decrease in the total number of pupils was only 115. The number of unrecognised *madrasas* decreased by two with an increase of twenty-six in the number of pupils. Unrecognised *maktabs* actually showed an increase of thirty-nine with an increase of 1,110 in the number of pupils. On the whole, therefore, oriental studies do not appear to have suffered in the same way as primary education.

10. The expenditure from public funds on Sanskrit education amounted to Rs. 2,33,236 against Rs. 2,38,000 in the previous year The corresponding figures in respect of the education of Muhammadan pupils were Rs. 6,64,618 this year and Rs. 6,14,000 in the previous year, the increase of over Rs. 50,000 being chiefly under the head of schools and classes conducted on an Urdu basis.

11. *Education of Muslims.*—It is satisfactory to note that the total number of Muhammadan pupils under instruction increased by 1,385 during the year with a corresponding increase in the percentage of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of pupils from 12·8 in the previous year to 13·2. This result was perhaps due to the careful examination of complaints about certain local bodies not doing their duty towards Muhammadan education. Government made definite suggestions in all such cases where there seemed to be any *prima facie* ground for complaint and the local bodies concerned generally accepted the suggestions though in a few cases they have been unable to give effect to them at present owing to lack of funds. The number of Muhammadan pupils in the middle and high school stage also registered a satisfactory increase which is all the more remarkable in view of the general fall in the number of all other pupils under instruction.

A certain number of upper primary scholarships were reserved for Muhammadans during the year on the lines of

similar reservation in respect of middle scholarships and lower primary scholarships since the years 1905 and 1918, respectively.

12. *The education of girls.*—Government are very pleased to note the increase in the number of educational institutions for girls from 2,672 to 2,725 and the increase in the number of pupils from 68,529 to 70,838. This was necessarily accompanied by a rise in the direct expenditure on girls' schools from Rs. 7,72,029 to Rs. 8,10,212. Mention has already been made of the desire on the part of girls to profit by the greater variety of courses provided by colleges for men as evidenced by the admission of five girl students in the Ravenshaw College. The number of girls' high schools still remains at four, but additional classes have now been opened in six middle English schools which aspire in time to become high schools, while the number of middle English schools has increased by three. As noted by the Director, the rise in the number of girls at school inspite of a large fall in the number of boys is remarkable and shows that the time is ripe for a substantial step forward. It is certainly a matter of deep regret that just at this juncture, the province should be in the throes of a financial crisis which will prevent for the time being further expansion of this most important branch of education.

13. *Aborigines and untouchables.*—The number of aborigines and untouchables at school showed a slight decrease, though the number of Christian aborigines under instruction actually increased by over 1,000. Government have sanctioned the continuance of the exemption of pupils of untouchable castes from payment of fees in secondary schools managed or aided by Government until further orders and local bodies have been requested to grant the same facilities in schools under their control.

14. *Physical education.*—Medical examination of students in colleges and secondary schools continued on the lines mentioned last year. Arrangements have also been made by several district boards for the examination of pupils of middle schools under their control. The three posts of inspector of physical education for the province were abolished at the end of the year in agreement with the recommendation made by Mr. Buck of the Young Men's Christian Association at Madras and they have been replaced by five posts of physical instructors at the five secondary training schools in the province.

15. *Conclusions and acknowledgments.*—In conclusion, Government in the Ministry of Education take this opportunity to convey their thanks to the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Fawcus, for his extremely able and efficient administration of the department during a very difficult period of political excitement and financial stringency. Government are pleased to acknowledge the valuable help given by chairmen of local bodies who endeavoured to secure the best value for their money even at the risk of courting unpopularity by withdrawing stipends from weak and inefficient schools. Acknowledgments are also due to those guardians who extended their hearty co-operation to the efforts made by the Director and his officers to maintain discipline and ensure the continuity of educational administration during a period of great stress and uncertainty. Government trust that all concerned will redouble their efforts and thus ensure a satisfactory continuity of public instruction throughout the province until the present crisis is over.

By order of the Government of Bihar and Orissa
(Ministry of Education),

B. K. GOKHALE,

Offg. Secretary to Government.

00133087

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020